ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,059—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1894.

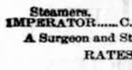
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Shape Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	6902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to hina. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE.	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	11th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7th 1894.

LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,900 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Burgess, R. N. R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 9th Instant.

This Steamer has splendid Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.

For Rates of Passage money, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 1st May, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingza, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THE BEST WHISKIES FOR INDIA ARE

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 29 0 ; Credit, Rs. 33 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky ...Cash, Rs. 28 0 ; Credit, Rs. 31 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 35 10 ; Credit, Rs. 39 12

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."

Cash.....Rs. 28 0 ; Credit .....Rs. 31 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price : Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught ..... per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) ..... "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper ; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds ..... per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe ..... "	25	" 10	0
Reg. Reina ..... "	25	" 7	8
Trabucos ..... "	25	" 3	4
Caliope ..... "	50	" 6	0
Damas ..... "	100	" 10	0
Romeo Y Julietta ..... "	50	" 5	8
Hidalgas ..... "	100	" 10	0
* Corea ..... "	25	" 5	0
Carolina ..... "	100	" 8	0
Delice ..... per packet of	20	" 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild ..... per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium ..... "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong" ..... "	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ..... per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 ..... " "	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size ..... " "	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour ; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CONGO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBOROUGH via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for o ur Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1894.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the above Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1894, at 4-30 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be Reduced from Rs. 400,000 divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each to Rs. 175,000 divided into 1750 Shares of Rs. 100 each and that such reduction be effected by cancellation of the 250 Shares of Rs. 200 each, which have been unissued and by repayment to the holders of 1,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 200 each capital to the extent of Rs. 100 per Share and to the holders of 750 Shares of Rs. 200 each on which are paid up Rs. 150 per Share, capital to the extent of Rs. 50 per Share and extinguishing the liability of Rs. 50 per Share on the said 750 Shares of the Company on which are paid up Rs. 150 per Share, and by reducing the nominal value of the said 1,750 Shares of the Company from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 each, such Shares to be deemed to be fully paid up."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of this Company at the Rate of Rs. 312-0 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on production and surrender of Share Certificates, duly endorsed, at the Office of the Undersigned on and after WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1894.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the Supply of any Quantity up to 900 tons of Best Quality Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK LOG TIMBER for Delivery during month of June next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th May, 1894.

DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY HOSIERY.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	5,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£32
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18	45
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,5[illegible]	Rs. 300	4,875
Co. New Issue	500	375	62	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex d...	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	3 pr. c.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	75
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
George & Co., Ld.	200	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	5 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	368
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	150
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orient al Loan	5,000	100	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Clearing Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200		50
Thrasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	280
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhowmuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	4 dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brown's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Colaba	600	200	all	14	207½
East India	200	1,250	1,250	20	192½
English Press and Manfg.	380	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,225
Fort	400	250			105
French	215	2,000	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	Nil	410
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	30	455
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	115
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	120
Motuseil Co.	1,000	125	125	16	100
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
New Berar	1,600	250	all	Nil	225
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs35dv	440
Sassoon	300	500	500	75	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	59
Soorab Woollen Mills	1,000	1,000	00	180	1,801
Star City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	750	35	525
Volkart	375	200	250	Nil	10
		1,000	all	16	200
			1000	Rs. 0	1,010

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	900	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,598	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,460	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	47 21	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	525
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	900	900	Rs. 30	990
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jowrai Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	305
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao M a c	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,580
Maugeon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mills Moore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,460	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	310
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soondercbs	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	320	320	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	980	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	12,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8
China Leaf	"	29-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-11 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8 "
Australia do.	"	28-8
Bombay do.	"	28-8
English Sovereigns	"	13-8
Do. Dupees	"	13-6
Silver 17 Betternose	"	26
Do. 17½ do.	"	26
Mexican Dollars	"	22½ Nominal.
Do. do.	"	23
Spanish do.	"	23-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution of Private Wilson, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Satrunjee and Ponani entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Knight Templar and Bahaduri left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Loch Tay and Pachumba entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Thibet yesterday; the steamers Vasna, Islam, and Arrayo left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be game, this evening, at 5-15.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—A paper, entitled "Some Facts about India," will be read by Mr. O. Browne, at the Rooms, at 8-30, to-night. The meeting is open to ladies.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Esmail Kaloo, residing at 5th Lane, Khetwady, while asleep on the road, on Saturday night, was robbed of a black cashmere coat, two white bundees, one black shawl, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 30, from his person.

PENALTY FOR SLEEPING IN THE OFFICE.—Oosman Haji Cassum, a leather merchant, residing at Baboola Street, reports that while he was asleep, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., on Sunday last, in his office, which is on the ground floor of the house, some one stole his bundee with a metal watch and a gold chain attached, three gold buttons and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 186.

BURGLARY AT OOMERCARRY.—Haji Abdoola Hossein Moobarak, a Mogul merchant, residing at Oomercarry, has made a report to the police that, on the night of the 5th instant, at about 11 o'clock, he placed a small wooden box, containing three silver watches, silver coins, silver finger rings, and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 151, on a table, and went to sleep. On his getting up on the following morning the box was missing.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Warden Road, by Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, on view of the bodies of three Hindu lads, named Datoo Fakeera, Bhicoo Mahadoo, and Krishna Luximon, aged about eleven years each. On Sunday afternoon, the lads went to bathe in the sea, a little beyond the north of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, when they went beyond their depths and were drowned. A verdict of being accidentally drowned in the sea was recorded.

MUSICIANS IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Sloane charged Paul Fernandez and six other Native Christian musicians with playing music in a public place at Pinjarapole Lane, without a permit from the Commissioner of Police. The accused admitted having played their music without a licence, but they contended that, as theirs was a string band, they required no license. The Magistrate discharged them with a warning.

BAI SARASVATIBAI.—The death is reported of Bai Sarasvatibai, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Bhaskerji Kothare, which sad event took place at her residence, on the Pedder Road, on the morning of the 3rd instant. The deceased lady has left four sons, six daughters, and many friends to bemoan her loss, Mr. V. G. Kothare, barrister-at-law, being her eldest son. She took to heart the recent demise of her husband and, notwithstanding valuable medical assistance, she died within the short period of four months from his decease.

A MARWAREE IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged a Marwaree, named Munrook Parbhai, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with receiving and retaining stolen property, *viz.*, twenty-seven pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to a Mahomedan weaver, named Ellahibux Jumai, residing at Ripon Road. It appears that, on the 5th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m., a bundle containing twenty-seven pieces of cloth was stolen from the complainant's room, which was kept open. The property was subsequently traced to the accused, who purchased it from a Mahomedan for Rs. 38-8. The case stands adjourned.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 5,863 patients were treated in the month of April last. Amongst them 4,492 were Hindus, 1,253 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, and 109 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 394 were from Panchvati, 3,243 from Nasik, and 855 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 1,116 were from Nasik and 137 from other villages. The 9 Parsees were from Nasik only; the Christians 76 were from Nasik, and 33 from neighbouring villages. Twenty-eight minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CARRIAGE.—About a quarter to 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, and believed to be a Bania by caste, was knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to one Haji Haroon Sidick, and driven by one Vithoo Gopal, at the junction of Falkland and Duncan Roads and Kika Street. The injured man was picked up, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, but before reaching the hospital he died. The body was, thereupon, conveyed to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, yesterday morning, when after recording some evidence, the inquest was adjourned. Information was circulated throughout the town with a view to ascertain whether the deceased had any relations, but no one came forward to identify the body.

SOMAVOUNSHY KSHATRIYA NITI SEVAK MANDALI.—The annual gathering of the above Mandali was held in the Holi Buildings, at Mazagon, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Shivram Pandurang. The proceedings commenced with the recital of verses specially composed for the occasion. They were sung by Messrs. Luxuman Narayan Padke and Anandrao Pandurang Goraksh. After the termination of this part of the programme, the secretary of the Mandali, Mr. Shaligram Bhikaji Timble, read the report for the past year. At the desire of the president interesting and instructive speeches were made by Messrs. Janardhan Raghoba. Raghunath Moroba Rayakar, Jairam Raghunath Parelkar and Desai and Drs. Dadoba Janardhan Mantri and Bhawanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar. Opportunity was also taken to offer congratulations to Dr. Dadoba Janardhan Mantri, on his nomination as a J. P., which was carried *nem con.* The proceedings were brought to a close after the distribution of *pan-supari*, &c. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the president.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.

WE are glad to observe that the Sun Life Office which was established under the auspices of the old and widely known Sun Life Office of London for the purpose of acquiring the Indian connection of the parent society and for its development throughout the British Indian Empire, has been doing a very good business. It speaks very much in its favour that in so short a time it has secured the confidence of Europeans and Natives alike. The most striking features of the company's life prospectus may be summarised thus:—(1) The assurance premium have been expressly computed throughout, and not formed by an addition to English rates, as is commonly done, are unusually moderate, so much so that in many cases the double protection of life and accident insurance can be obtained for the same premium as would be charged by most other companies. (2) The absence of oppressive conditions. Policies are world-wide from the first and free from restriction as to occupation. (3) Reduced military extra premiums payable throughout life. (4) Monthly premiums accepted without addition to the rates. (5) New table of investment assurances, under which the assured will get his investment returned at a specified date, with compound interest (which in many cases will be at so high a rate as over 3½ per cent., and have his life assurance for nothing. (7) New table of combined life and pension assurances. The supplement of to-day's *Gazette* shows that the endowment scheme of the Sun Life Office is unsurpassed. With these advantages we anticipate that the prosperity of the Sun Life of India will be continuous and progressive, and that it will out-distance most of its competitors.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE CANDY).

THE LATE MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE TADIWALLA'S WILL.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE TADIWALLA (APPELLANT) *vs.* PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE AND MANECKBAI (RESPONDENTS.

THIS was an appeal against a decision of the District Judge of Poona, given in an application for grant of probate to the last will and testament of a respectable Parsee inhabitant of Poona, by name Hormusjee Sorabjee Tadiwalla, who built a dharamsalla at Poona, and died on the 17th January, 1893. It seems that the deceased made his first trust deed on 19th January, 1890, with the object of saving his property from the hand of the creditors of his two sons, who were at that time heavily involved in debt. His property was once attached by the creditors of his eldest son, Shapoorjee, and the deceased had had to undergo great trouble. After making his first deed, the deceased, by virtue of the special power of revocation reserved in that deed, and finding that the contents were not what he would desire them to be, revoked it. On the 23rd December, 1892, he made a revocation deed and a second trust deed, in which he divided his property between his two sons, limiting their rights till after his death. But the deceased seems to have come to the conclusion of making the will in question, by the advice of the Dastur, who told him that, in the opinion of Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, all the documents made up to that time were not such as would hold water in a court of law. These circumstances led to the framing of the will in question in which a cetain nominal sum was given to Shapoorjee, some of the property to the three daughters, and the greater part remaining to Ardaseer. Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Tadiwalla, the second son of the deceased, who profounded the will as the sole exceptor, applied for the due execution and authenticity of it in the court of the District Judge, the Honorable Mr. W. H. Crowe, of Poona, and requested a grant of probate. The application was opposed by a grandson, Pestonjee Shapoorjee (caveator No. 1) and a daughter Maneckbai (caveator No. 2). A question was raised as to the *locus standi* of Pestonjee Shapoorjee, a minor graudson, who opposed the grant through his father, Shapoorjee Hormusjee Tadiwalla, as guardian *ad litem*. According to the Parsee Succession Act, the minor grandson had no *locus standi* to oppose the grant of probate of his grandfather's estate in the lifetime of his father. The minor claimed to be interested in the property of the grandfather by virtue of the first deed which, as stated above, was duly revoked. Mr. Moos, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Framjee and Moos, and Mr. Branson appeared on behalf of the petitioner Mr. Ardaseer; Mr. Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan, pleader, and the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta appeared for the caveator No. 1; and Mr. Sydney Smith, pleader, was present on behalf of the caveator No. 2. It was alleged by the caveator No. 1 that no second will was framed by the deceased; and the deceased, if he actually made the will, had no right to dispose of his estate, which, by virtue of the first deed, belonged to him. It was asserted by the caveator No. 2 that the will was not genuine, and if it were genuine, it was made under undue influence, and that the deceased did not fully understand the contents when he signed it. The petitioner brought witnesses to prove that the will was actually dictated by the deceased, duly executed and attested, and also produced a letter written by the deceased to Khan Bahadur Sardar Dastur Doctor Hosang Jamasp, the high-priest of the Parsees, who was called as a witness by the petitioner. In this letter the deceased distinctly wrote to the Dastur that he had made a will of his property.

After hearing both sides, the judge refused to grant the probate, remarking that some of the witnesses who appeared to prove the due execution of the will were interested persons, and that the evidence of some who were not interested, and who were outsiders, was not of such a type as to be relied on by the court. He further said that it was highly improbable that the deceased should have made such a will. He quite concurred with Mr. Bapujee Dinanath, an expert who was called by the caveator No. 1 for testing the signature, that the signature to the will was forged. The petitioner, Ardaseer Hormusji Tadiwalla, made an appeal to the High Court on the grounds that it might be declared that the will was not a forged one; that it was duly executed and sufficiently proved, and that the first respondent had no *locus standi* to oppose the grant in the life-time of his father; that the deeds above-mentioned were inadmissible in evidence, being insufficiently stamped; and that as there was sufficient evidence to prove the will, probate might be ordered to be granted. The appeal was heard the other day, when the Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Maneckshaw J. Taliarkhan, appeared for the respondents. In this appeal the principal question was that of the signature, and the judges, not relying on the uncorroborated evidence of Mr. Bapooji Dinanath, sent for Mr. Muncherjee B. Gagrat, the Chief Translator, and having satisfied themselves that he was neither consulted by nor acquainted with the parties in dispute, examined him as an independent expert on the subject. He was asked to compare the signature on the will with other admitted genuine signatures of the deceased, and after a careful comparison, he declared that, in his opinion, the signature on all the documents given to him was of the same person. After hearing both sides, judgment was reserved.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, observed that none of the children of the deceased were on good terms with Shapoorji, and that from the letters put in, and from the evidence given by some of the witnesses, it seemed that in fact, Shapoorji was the black sleep of the family. The deceased once paid a large sum to the creditors of Shapoorji, and his property was at another time attached by the creditors. His second son, Ardaseer, had by that time nearly paid off his debt, so there was every reason to suppose that the deceased, who was always anxious to save his property from the creditors of his song, would be favourably inclined to his second son, Ardaseer, and give him the property in preference to his eldest son, and that he might have made such a will. His lordship stated that they could not decide as to the validity of the abovementioned deeds in such an application for probate. Referring to the principal question whether the will was conditional, his Lordship concluded that the clauses in the last part of the will by which the deed cancelled all the previous documents did not go to prove that the will was, conditional one. His Lordship remarked that the burden of proof lay upon the appellant to satisfy the conscience of the court, and he had not discharged that burden. Thus, even assuming that the deceased had dictated and read the will he was of opinion that the deceased did not understand the full effect of the clauses contained in the will before he signed it. Thus his Lordship almost differed from the District Judge in such findings of the case as above, but eventually came to the same conclusion for not granting the probate, and being already satisfied he made no allusion to the signature on the will, which was held by the District Judge to have been forged. The petitioner to bear costs.

Mr. Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan moved the Court to impound the will, stating that the present applicant would make further use of this will in some other way. No objections being raised the order was made accordingly. The rule for stay of proceedings in the matter of the appointment of a receiver of the property of the deceased was discharged, and each party was ordered to bear his own costs of the rule. An order for removal of the receiver was prayed for, but it was not granted, and was left to be decided by the District Judge of Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 6.

Piric, Capt, Bengal, 18th B L, from leave, from England.
Howlett, Major, Ms, from leave, from England.
Grove, Col, Ms, I S Corps, from furlough, from England.
Dalgety, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Young, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Barnard, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers H C, from furlough, from England.
White, Major, Bengal, 5th P I, on leave, from D I Khan.
Dawson, Capt, Ms, Asstt Resident, Travancore and Cochin, on furlough, from England.
Elliott, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Kilkelly, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty.
Cocheraft, Lieut, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Aden.

MAY 7.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE—MAY 3.

Baker, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Colombo.

MAY 5.

Duperier, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Gibborn, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Leckie, Lt-Col, 19th Bo I, off leave, to Mhow.

MAY 6.

Hoghton, Capt, 1st Bo Inty, off leave, to Baroda.
Howlett, Major, Ms, 2nd Burma, to join, to Mandalay.
Piric, Capt, 18th B L, to join, to Ferozepore.
Dawson, Capt, Ms, Asst Resident Travancore and Cochin, to join, to Travancore.
Elliot, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Fyzabad.

MAY 7.

Barnard, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers H C, to join, to Secunderabad.
Cocheraft, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Poona.
Dalgety, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.
Young, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, to Bangalore.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—Those who are martyrs to these Painful Diseases should lose no time in taking Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure. Gives astonishing results in a single Bottle. Pleasant to the taste, and is the most effective Preparation ever known. 4s. 6d., of Madon, Sons and Co.

EXECUTION OF HEEROO LUXIMON.

HEEROO LUXIMON, aged about thirty-five years, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murdering his wife, Bhagee, on the afternoon of the 3rd March last, near the Britannia and Peroo Mahomed Mills, Fergusson Road, and who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Farran, to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, was duly executed yesterday morning on the gallows, erected at the west front of the jail at Oomercarry, before a large concourse of spectators. Superintendent Sweeny, assisted by a few European constables and a body of mounted and foot police, was present at that side of the jail to preserve order. The circumstances, under which the murder was committed, may here briefly be recapitulated. Heeroo Luximon was a shoemaker by caste. His wife Bhagee, who was about twenty-five years old, was a mill-hand. Heeroo was married about ten years ago, but unfortunately the union did not turn out to be a happy one. They had frequent quarrels, and Bhagee had to run away often from her husband owing to his ill-treatment. In the month of February last, she left her husband's house, and went to live with her sister and the latter's husband in a chawl, not far from the Britannia Mill, Fergusson Road. Bhagee then sued her husband for maintenance before a Presidency Magistrate on the 23rd February, and an order was made that Heeroo should pay Rs. 4 per month. On the 25th of the same month Heeroo went to Bhagee, and asked her to return to his house, but she refused to do so, believing that he would repeat his ill-treatment towards her. This, it appears, exasperated Heeroo, who swore that he would on no account pay her Rs. 4 per month. Bhagee still persisted in refusing to go to his house, whereupon he threatened to kill her, and angrily left the house. At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd March, Heeroo purchased two knives at the Null Bazaar, and in the afternoon of the same day went and took up his position on the Tulsi pipe, which was near the Fergusson Road, and awaited his wife coming out of the mill. She was going along the road towards her home, when Heeroo rushed upon her, seized her, and asked her to return to his house. On her refusing to do so, he attacked her with a knife and stabbed her in the centre of the throat. On the blade of the knife getting bent he threw it away, and drawing out the other knife, wounded her most severely above the right collar bone. The woman died almost immediately from the injuries she had received. Heeroo, after having perpetrated the deed, ran towards the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but was followed by three persons, who had been standing on the road all the while terror-stricken. He was ultimately arrested by a policeman, while trying to jump over the fencing of the railway line, near Parel Station. Bhagee was picked up in a state of collapse, and while being removed to a chawl breathed her last.

The condemned man since his incarceration appeared to be quite resigned to his fate and partook of his meals regularly, but hoping that the circumstance which actuated him to perpetrate the foul deed, would be taken into consideration, if he were to petition his Excellency the Governor for a commutation of the sentence; and so he appealed to Lord Harris. The reply was that the law must take its course in this case. The convict's mother and relatives occasionally visited him during the incarceration in the condemned cell. His mother paid her last visit on Sunday last, and the parting scene was very heart-rending. Yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, he awoke and continued muttering his prayers, calling out "Ram Ram." At twenty minutes past 7 he was pinioned, and brought out of the cell to the jail-yard where the death-warrant was read by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie the Superintendent of the Jail, Criminal Side, and interpreted to the condemned man in his own tongue. The reply to his appeal, received from his Excellency the Governor, was also interpreted to him. The convict said not a word in reply. He was then conducted to the gallows, which he ascended with firm step. On reaching the gallows, he saluted all present three times. The rope was at once placed round his neck by a new hangman named Mahadoo Rama—the old hangman having died after serving the Government for more than twenty-four years. After the rope had been properly adjusted, under the direction of the Superintendent, the cap was drawn over his face, and on a signal being given by Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn and a drop of nine feet having been allowed the deed was done. Life appeared to be extinct within a minute. This drop of nine feet could not be allowed, but for the system adopted by Mr. Mackenzie of having a permanent pit of about four feet deep constructed immediately below the gallows. Before this system was adopted, a longer drop than 6 feet 6 inches could not be allowed. After having been hanging for about an hour, the body was handed over to the relatives of the convict who conveyed it to the Hindu burning-ground at Worlee under a police escort.

THERE are some curious mistakes, observes the *Pioneer*, in the authentic version of the negotiations with the India Office said to have been furnished to the *Times* by Mr. Crawshaw, a solicitor, regarding the loot of Thebaw's regalia. Thus, it is stated that Mr. Mobbs, the gentleman who first communicated with the India Office, addressed a letter to the "Chief Commissioner of Burma, Whitehall," on October 4th, 1893; and that on January 20th, 1894, Sir A. Mackenzie replied, granting the indemnity asked for on behalf of Private White. Mr. Fryer, however, was Chief Commissioner of Burma at that time. January 20th was the very day on which Sir A. Mackenzie landed at Bombay from the *Rome*. There is another statement which is, to say the least, remarkable. Mr. Crawshaw had an interview at the India Office with Sir Steuart Bayley at the latter's own request, and arrangements were made to defray White's expenses to Rangoon. Then, we read "Sir Steuart Bayley at the same time said that the Burmese Crown and jewels certainly were missing, and that, further, one of the Colonels on guard had stated that the night before the Royal Palace at Mandalay was occupied he had walked through it, King Thebaw having fled, and had then seen gold vases and other ornaments there, which, upon the occupation by our troops in the morning, could not be found." Now General Prendergast's flotilla arrived off Mandalay on the morning of November 28th, 1885. Thebaw was in his palace, and was summoned on board the General's ship. As he made no sign of obeying the order, the troops were landed about noon and marched between three and four miles to the Palace itself, which lay within the fortified enclosure now known as Fort Dufferin. Thebaw was waiting in the Royal apartments in some fear of what might be awaiting him, but was reassured by Colonel Sladen, who went in without any escort to interview him. The troops occupied the Palace enclosure an hour or two afterwards, Brigadier-General White remaining in command during the night. Thebaw never fled, and the story of the Colonel on guard walking through the palace and seeing gold vases requires explanation. We venture to give it. The troops were not allowed to enter the inner recesses of the Palace at Mandalay on the night of November 28th, as every respect was shown to Thebaw and his household. In some of the rooms there may have been valuables, and the Colonel in question in his wanderings may possibly have seen these. That they were missing the next morning when Thebaw was practically placed in arrest, is not remarkable. His Majesty had himself seen that they wrre collected, and this was proved by the fact that he took away with him boxes full of gold vases, plates, and what not, valued at several lakhs. Those who inspected these boxes saw that beautiful articles of gold had been crushed and battered out of shape simply that they might be packed as closely as possible. The golden calf, elephant, peacock, goose—all these have been mentioned as having been lost—may well have been broken up and stowed away in the boxes, which a contingent of coolies carried from the Palace to the steamer on which Thebaw and his Queen were placed on November 29th. That there may have been some looting the previous night, is likely enough: that the regalia disappeared altogether is certainly not established. But why, as we said before, is not Thebaw himself questioned on the subject? Ratnagiri is not so far away, and his ex-Majesty would no doubt be only too glad to receive an official visit from a Political Officer.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on April 17:—"The growth of the town around the station of the Transcaspian Railway which is now known as New Bokhara, and is ten miles from the native capital, has received a new impulse by the withdrawal of the Emir's refusal to permit Bokhariot merchants to reside there. The concession is, doubtless, connected with the establishment of a branch of the Russian Imperial Bank at the new centre. The branch will shortly commence operations in hired premises, until the erection of permanent offices, which are to cost 215,000 roubles, and are expected to be ready in the autumn of 1895. The *Turkestan Gazette* says four of the richest Bokhariot merchants are already building houses in New Bokhara."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the he ad 'Wind gives

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

TEA CAKES.—Such as MADEIRA CAKES, SAVOY CAKES, PLUM CAKES, &c., can be had at PEARSE'S, or made to Order as desired. APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Masoow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

A Reuter's telegram of Saturday to hand since those noticed in our report of that evening's date, quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 31⅜s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,440,000 quarters or, 170,000 quarters more, than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. The missing figures for the Supply of Cotton for all Europe are also wired, showing a falling off in the total Supply last week of 111,000 bales, at 3,720,000 bales and of 10,000 bales in East Indian Cotton at 324,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London in Friday was 10,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	460,139
" " Branches...	"	"	13,16,180
Other Deposits	"	"	218,47
Government Securities	"	"	27,67,316
Other Authorized "	unchanged		Nil
Loans	Inc.		20,48,609
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.		14,66,447
Balances with other Banks	Inc.		200,008
Cash	Dec.		23,863

Although the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. on Saturday indicated increasing stringency in the Money Market, and which indeed is evident in the bazaar, the Bank's Cash Balance on the evening of that day, as shown by the Statement of Affairs issued this morning, at 103 ¼ lakhs to have been virtually as it stood at the close of the week preceding. There had been, however, in the week covered by the Return under notice, a large increase in Loans, and though the withdrawals from Private Deposits had been comparatively trifling, while, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased by some 14¼ lakhs, the figures show a net increase in trade requirements during the week of 8 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 27¼ lakhs in the previous week. This increase, added to withdrawals from Public Deposits, aggregating 17¾ lakhs would have reduced the Cash Balance by 25¼ lakhs, but was met by the realization of Government Securities to the amount of 27¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been dull again here to-day at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round, and only a small business has been reported, the day's Sales summing up 1,250 bales. Of these, Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 217-24; Bengal, at Rs. 167; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 201; and Pachora at Rs. 163¼; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 191¼; while the Mills have taken only 350 bales, say 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 154¼; 100 Bijapore, at Rs. 173; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a moderate extent for export, the tone of the market having remained steady at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 4	0	6	per cwt.
Do. 85	" 3	15	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	12	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	11	6	"
Hard Red	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS have been in less demand by shippers, and only a moderate business has transpired to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0	to Rs.	7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-6-0	to "	6-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0	to "	6-3-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-10-0	to "	5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0	to "	46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0	to "	42-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,413	bales.
Wheat	23,076	cwts.
Linseed	27,991	"
Rapeseed	42,567	"
Gingelly	2,855	"
Poppyseed	6,558	"
Groundnuts	8,231	"
Castorseed	7,694	"
Rice	1,817	"

FREIGHTS are nominally firm, but there is no demand for tonnage, and reliets for immediate shipment can be still had to various ports at 6d. to 1s. per ton below the rates demanded by speculators.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 1-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but with no enquiry for Bank media of remittance in any position, and Merchants' Bills coming out in fair supply for both ready and forward delivery, and Calcutta also being quoted firmer, rates gradually hardened here. A fair amount was reported at from 1s. 1 5-32 to 7-32d. for Credits for the mail, and for June delivery at 1s. 1 1-16d., and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for July-August, and onwards at 1s. 1d. Ready Telegraphic was also reported, for both private and Bank transfer, at 1s. 1 1-16d., then 1s. 1 3-32d., and finally 1s. 1 1/8d. Bank Telegraphic was also reported to have been done at 1s. 1d. for all June transfer, and the Money Market keeping tight, rates closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 7-32 to ¼d.	"
Francs 3 "	1'39½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 5-8 for Fours for cash, and 102 13-16 for the next settlement; but rates soon advanced to 102¼ and 102 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which after remaining steady all day, they also left off. The price of 3½ per Cents closed at 100 7-8, after having been quoted at 100¼ in the earlier part of the day.

SHARES are dull; and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Oriental Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	3	25 p.m.	39	58
Teheran	7	2	41 p.m.	...	23
Suez	7	3		..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras	1	10	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·792
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	189

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 6.

10 p.m.	82·5

MONDAY, MAY 7.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	89·3
6 p.m.	87·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DeRHE-PHILIPE—April 29, at Elgin Cottage, Simla, on Sunday, the wife of G W de Rhe-Philipe, of a daughter.
NUGENT—April 29, at Gorakhpur, the wife of J Nugent, C S, Basti, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HALKETT—SLATER—May 3, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta by the Rev C J Palmer, Charles Frederick, late 42nd Highlanders, eldest surviving son of Colonel Colin Halkett, late 71st Highland Light Infantry, and grandson to the late General Sir Colin Halkett, G C B, G C H, Governor of Jersey, to Edith, youngest daughter of the Rev William Paull Slater, formerly Governor and Chaplain of Queen's College, Taunton,

DEATHS

EAGLETON—May 2, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, James, Ernest Eagleton, second son of the late Francis Arthur and Margaret Eagleton, aged 23 years and 6 months.
JOHNSON—April 19, at Mandalay, Captain William Hotham Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Burma Battalion, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W R Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1894.

A POET of the Victorian era has told us that "skill and courage are as nothing when struggling against the current," and it would seem that the earnest representations being made by the Government and the people of India as to the gravity of the financial situation of the Empire is as nothing struggling against an adverse balance of trade, and a Secretary of State who practically leaves purchasers of his Council Bills to dictate their own terms by announcing beforehand the quantity he intends to sell on a given day. Everyone who has studied the question knows the reason why last week exchange fell to the lowest depth it has yet reached—how it was that opening at thirteenpence seven-sixteenths it closed at thirteenpence. The Secretary of State with a falling market sold not only sixty lakhs at any rate tendered, but another twenty-five lakhs beyond the ordinary amount of bills. Of course this demoralised the market and made "ducks and drakes" of exchange. While money is tight and business restricted the rupee is going down and down. Bank bills both on demand and telegraphic are now quoted at thirteenpence. Mr. Henry Fowler, of whom many were persuaded better things might be expected is adhering closely to the policy by which Lord Kimberley marked his career at the India Office, apparently paying no regard to the recommendations and views of the Government of India. If the Secretary of State were determined to allow the market to lead him at its will he could not adopt a plan more certain to attain that object than the one he is pursuing. If India is to be saved from further difficulties this vexatious and calamitous state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The International Bimetallic Conference at the Mansion House last week, had the advantage of hearing what the state of affairs is from one of the most reliable authorities now at home—Sir David Barbour. The late Finance Minister of India pointed out to the Conference, Reuter tells us, "the injurious effects of the intolerable financial embarrassment consequent on the continuous depreciation of the Indian monetary standard and the appreciation of the English standard." It is a matter of no small significance that the policy adopted by the Conference met with the approval of Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, on the one hand, and of Mr. Courtenay, an independent and far-seeing Liberal Unionist, on the other, both of whom maintained that a double standard by international agreement was a "possible expedient." Reuter's information that the Conference will be ignored by Government may be correct, but circumstances may compel Lord Rosebery's Cabinet to adopt a different line of policy. Before separating, the Conference delegates agreed to do their utmost to obtain bimetallist pledges from the candidates at the next General Election. This fact taken in conjunction with other signs of the times seems to indicate that the movement is steadily making headway in Great Britian. Mr. Chaplain is no longer laughed at as the exponent of a fad, and bimetallism is gaining ground. The process however is likely to be a slow one; the average British elector does not usually evince much interest in a subject so dry and complicated as monetary standards, unless and until it is proved to him that it is to his advantage to do so.

Upon so complicated a question as the currency, opinions are widely divergent, but a useful purpose may be served in briefly reviewing the question from the standpoint of those whose work it is to study the markets. Amongst business men it is generally felt that it is well nigh impossible for those responsible for the Government of India to recall the consequences of the inaction of the past. The legislation of last June was too long delayed to be so effective as it would have been a few years previously. One effect of that legislation was to increase enormously the import trade, and India is still suffering from that increase, or rather the neutralising of exports which accompanied it. But for this in all probability the balance would have been in favour of India, and exchange would have risen. It is still possible that the effects of the large import trade will die out shortly, and then we may see a sharp reaction in exchange. The pendulum may swing back, and that speedily; bankers and business firms may be induced to make large remittances of Councils to India, thus easing in some measure the present stringent conditions of the money market. It cannot, however, be overlooked that we are still in danger of a revival of large shipments of silver after the export season is over, and then the outlook would be gloomy enough. If this danger is averted, so far as can at present be foreseen, a decided improvement may take place. There was a slight rise in rates yesterday, but this cannot be regarded as of any great significance. It may rather be set down as an ephemeral rise due to the tightness of money for the moment.

The disturbance of the trade with the Further East, caused by the uncertainty of exchange, shows no sign whatever of amendment. The decline in the sterling value of the rupee and the advance in silver has naturally had the effect of bringing the rupees and silver closer together than previously, and to this cause may be attributed the considerable advance observable in exchange in China. Under ordinary circumstances such an advance, by enabling exporters to lay down their goods at lower dollar values in China, would give them improved markets. But the converse is really the case, because the holders of stocks can purchase at the lower rate of exchange. They find they can replace their goods at a lower dollar value owing to the advance in exchange, and therefore become nervously anxious to sell and most unwilling to buy. If there was any degree of certainty about the course of exchange, this difficulty would be adjusted in time, but the only thing certain about exchange is its uncertainty. So long as fluctuations of from six to seven per cent. in a month continue, it is quite certain that so long will the present demoralisation of trade continue, not only in regard to the commerce with the Further East, but in respect to every branch of exports. Under such conditions export merchants may well despair of doing a steady trade—the course which looks promising to-day may be fraught with heavy loss to-morrow. This must inevitably tend to cripple all enterprise, and the labour market will be affected as a natural concomitant. Thus it is the consequences of the present condition of affairs affect the prosperity of every class of the community, that in this respect rich and poor meet together. It is a fact not without significance that a large exporter of yarns in the city who was until recently a confirmed monometallist has sacrificed his economic theories to those stubborn things which cannot be gainsaid—facts. He is compelled to admit that the problems presented by the currency question are so peculiar, that they cannot be governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, and that the hope of India must be centred in something being done by international agreement. If silver and gold can only be brought together, and go hand in hand the dark cloud resting on the finances of India will disappear.

A COUPLE of amusing letters appear in the *Globe*, to hand by the mail, with reference to the "mysterious markings" on trees in Behar. One correspondent, who signs himself "Forewarned," forwards to our contemporary the copy of a letter from his son stationed at Allahabad—an apparently remarkable young gentleman in whom doubtless some of his comrades have inspired a funk so pronounced that it keeps him "wake o' nights." The letter this young gentleman addressed to his parent has reference to the chances of his married sister coming out to India. He may, of course, have private and particular reasons of his own for not desiring the lady to come out here. But rather than say anything so distasteful to her feelings, he writes: "I hope she will not come out here just yet; the fact is there is something in the wind about a rising among the Hindus. No doubt you have heard about all these cow-killing riots, &c. It is very generally believed, and by men in very high positions, that there will be trouble again out here." And to add more picturesque detail to this story he says that one of his Majors was dining with a high official the other night, who told him that they were expecting a rising at any time, but probably about June; and he also said there was an idea among the natives that British rule was to come to an end this year, and that the feeling against us is more bitter now than at any time previous. Of course, he says, anxious not to have his cloth disparaged, if it is confined to the rabble, a few weeks would smash them, but if the Hindu Regiments joined in, it would be a serious matter. The father, a staunch uncompromising Tory of the old school, who sends the story in all seriousness to the *Globe*, solemnly adds, by way of peroration "It is to be hoped that the authorities are thoroughly alert, but I confess to no feeling of satisfaction that the present Radical Government is capable of more than its usual policy of 'Scuttle and run.'" Mr. H. A. H. Payne who is just now at home on leave, could not abstain from writing in a humorous vein on the subject, and declares the mango-tree-marking incident to furnish a remarkable parallel to the distribution of "chaupattis," he calls them, before the Mutiny of 1857, and says it does not come as a surprise to many who are in a position to know the feelings of India at the present time. "Ever since the passing of the Tariff Act, an Act which the leaders of native opinion have not hesitated to publicly denounce as a shameful betrayal of the country for English party purposes," he says with well-simulated gravity, "the opinion that the general discontent and distrust of Government engendered thereby may give rise to consequences as disastrous and widespread as the events of 1857 has been held by not a few." Then squaring his elbows for a supreme effort, he concludes his letter with the following poetical appeal:—"The little cloud has again appeared. The question is, will the Government take heed of it before it is too late, or will it again steam blindly ahead into the storm?" As a matter of fact, the people who marked the mango-trees unfortunately care as much for the Tariff Act as they do for Julius Cæsar, but Mr. Payne's trip home has evidently done him much good, and in his leisure he has revealed to his friends the existence of a fund of humour which may be turned to good account on his return to India.

THE expulsion of King Kabarega from Unyoro, announced in this morning's telegrams, must not be understood as a part of the realisation of Sir Gerald Portal's desires in connection with Uganda. War was declared against him in January last in consequence of his having driven two Chiefs under British protection away from their territories. When war was declared it was anticipated that his defeat would not only reinstate the two Chiefs, Kamswaga and Gabula, but put an end to the slave trade in the countries surrounding Uganda. Kabarega's offence was committed in November last when he attacked a Chief, one of the British allies at Toru. The Chief, with a promptness which did him credit, applied for British aid, and Major Owen with two hundred Nubian soldiers went. They encountered the Banyoro a thousand strong, in long grass, never coming to close quarters nor even showing themselves. Major Owen could direct his fire at nothing more tangible than the enemy's smoke, but after three hours fifty killed were found of Kabarega's men, the British loss being one Nubian killed and two wounded. Kabarega had taken no active part in this fight, but the British allies being called in a force of Nubians and Wagandas, between ten and eleven thousand strong, started for his headquarters on the banks of the lake. Of the total force five thousand had fire-arms and seven hundred were well drilled Nubians, and Colonel Colville was in command, and he had eight British officers to assist him. Kabarega is now presumably a fugitive and his slaving operations will doubtless be for the future prevented, seeing that a chain of forts has been built between Unyoro and Uganda. Bishop Tucker recognised the necessity for the suppression of any further attempt at aggression on the part of Kabarega in the letter quoted in Sir Gerald Portal's report, and when Colonel Colville's force set out the official despatch declared that should the British expedition be successful, as every one expected it to be, the slave trade in this region would have received its death-blow, and Arab influence would be at an end.

THE advocates of Social Purity, as they like to call themselves, are evidently anxious to find out what are Mr. Fowler's opinions on a certain matter in which they are interested. At an early date the right hon. gentleman is to be invited by Mr. Stansfeld to say with reference to the Cantonment Regulations whether the despatch from India mentioned in one of the telegrams read to the House by Mr. George Russell on the 19th of November has been received, and what action has been taken upon it. Mr. Fowler, by the way, cannot complain that he has been overburdened by questions in the House of Commons since he succeeded Lord Kimberley. He has yet to win his spurs as Secretary of State. We are told that the deputation of bankers who waited upon him the other day with respect to their claim for compensation arising out of the closing of the Mints, were rather astonished at his suggestion that the action of the Indian Government might possibly have been influenced by the impoverished state of their Exchequer. Possibly, the Indian Government will be equally astonished when they hear of what the chairman of one of the interested banks styles a "feeble admission." The gentleman referred to publicly repudiates the notion that the Banks applied to Mr. Fowler *in forma pauperis*. Judging from his remarks, he misunderstood the character in which the deputation appeared before him. They must pay him a second visit, when perhaps they will be more successful. At any rate, they apparently intend to insist upon what they regard as their rights.

WE hear from home that Mr. Naoroji has turned his eagle eye upon the command pay of officers commanding British Infantry regiments in India. He is asking Mr. Fowler whether that pay amounts to four hundred rupees per mensem or about fifteen rupees a day, at the present exchange, whether in Ceylon, Hongkong, and the West Indies the amount is three rupees per diem. If the Secretary of State says "Yes," then Mr. Naoroji will desire to know what is the reason of the difference.

THE extra steamar Bombay left Suez on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 18th instant.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, priority was given to the question of the proposed increase of the police force, the Government of India having requested that the views of the Corporation should be placed before them by May 7. The Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the Government Committee stated in their report that those recommendation were remarkable for avoidance of any investigation of facts, for the generality of statements and for the inconclusive nature of the recommendations. Not only did they find that there was no such investigation of facts as the importance of the subject required, but there was not the slightest attempt to present reasoned demonstration of the extent to which it might be necessary to increase the police force. They therefore were constrained to observe that the inquiry of the Committee had not been made in a manner to command public confidence. They consequently left the question in the same state in which it was before it was submitted. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta spoke at great length in support of this report, and moved that the Government of India be informed by telegram that the question could not be disposed of that day. The proposed increase had been asked for on account of the riots in August last, but he contended that it was to the military they must look for quelling such disturbances. Even with the proposed addition the police force would not be adequate for such a purpose. Mr. Mehta complained of the manner in which Government was forcing the Corporation to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, MAY 7.

An immense demonstration took place in Hyde Park yesterday but the proceedings were quite orderly. Resolutions were passed in favour of an International eight hours' working day and Universal Suffrage.

A number of foreign Socialists were present and made speeches.

LATEST FROM UGANDA.

Advices from Uganda, dated 24th March, state that the British have expelled King Kabarega from Unyoro and built a chain of forts from there to Uganda and hoisted the British flag at Wadelai.

PANIC AT ATHENS.

There have been renewed shocks of earthquake in Greece. A panic has set in at Athens and the people are camping out in the hills and sleeping in boats.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

A letter appears in to-day's *Times* from Colonel Malleson, in which he supports the view taken in an alarmist article in Saturday's *Spectator*, that the smearing of the mango trees which has lately taken place in Behar, resembles the circulation of the chapatis which took place before the Mutiny of 1857, and bears the same meaning.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Admiral Hardinge.

THE IRRIGATION REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. Mackenzie, Public Works Department, is now engaged in drawing up the final Irrigation Reports for 1892-93.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

A question regarding the number of Hindus and Mahomedans in Government service will be asked at an early date in the Council.

COLONEL WILMOT'S JOINTED LANCE.

Since last year, Colonel Wilmot submitted a new modified pattern of jointed lance, which has been sent to the 16th Lancers for trial and report.

THE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

It is decided that the Maharajah of Ajudhia's Religious Endowments Bill will not be proceeded with this session. According to present arrangements, the Bill will be drafted in a modified form during the Calcutta sittings.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne has not definitely notified to the Government of India that he will not visit Simla before proceeding to Kabul since his departure from England was postponed. It is considered therefore that it is unlikely that the report stating he intends to proceed direct to Kabul from Karachi is accurate. No intimation has been received by Government to this effect. Sir Salter Pyne may communicate with the Government from Karachi.

THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The Government of India have sanctioned the amalgamation of the Bombay Dockard division with the Bombay Defence division of the Military Works Department from 1st April last.

CHILAS NEWS.

Reports from Chilas shows that the local tribesmen have apparently abandoned the idea of hostilities; therefore all orders relating to keeping troops in readiness to move from Abbottabad has been countermanded.

THE HIMALAYA BANK SUIT.

The recent decision by the District Judge of Saharanpur in a civil suit against the officials of the defunct Himalaya Bank for seven lakhs is to be appealed against.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A LEOPARD.

Major Kuper, Royal Artillery, met with an exciting adventure with a leopard last week. While out pigsticking in the Agra District he dismounted and fired at a leopard, which charged being only slightly wounded when the Major jammed his rifle crosswise in the animal's mouth. While in this perilous position Lieutenant Jones of the Royal Horse Artillery came up and speared the leopard; Major Kuper escaping with scratches from the leopard's claws on his face and hands and shoulders.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANTS WALKER AND ROSE FROM ENTERIC FEVER.

Lieutenants Walker and Rose, East Surrey Regiment, Agra, died yesterday from enteric fever, making the third death among officers within a week from the same disease.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

Of the 160 Maxim guns ordered for India 48 will be allotted to British Infantry Regiments, which will give two each to the 24 Battalions of the Field Army in case of mobilisation, and 108 will be required for frontier defences.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

MAY 7.

Mail steamer Rome from Aden arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru arrived at Hongkong, last Sunday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been flat.

2½ per cent. Consols	100⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 7/8
Bar Silver	29 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teneriffe, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Rate to Brazil Pernambuco only reduced by Rs. 1-3 half Rs. 2-6 via Teneriffe and Noronha also.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

AMATEURISM VS. PROFESSIONALISM.

Some sports and pastimes are almost wholly confined to professional players. On the other hand, a few forms of indoor and outdoor recreation are solely pursued by amateurs. Generally speaking, however, there are the paid and the "great unpaid" elements in connection with most of our diversions if we care to look for them. At first sight, to the uninitiated, there is a wide gulf between the professional and the amateur. The professional is variously regarded. It depends upon the particular form of sport he affects. A professional backer of race horses, a professional puncher of other people's heads, a professional runner, who only runs when he is told by his "gaffer" to run, and a professional sculler who only pulls when it will not pay to "rope" are generally regarded as loafers, who have an aversion to getting a living in any ordinary way, and who have managed to lose their consciences in infancy. In connection with the most noble game of cricket, the ancient pastime of golf, the rehabilitated recreation of billiards, the rich man's hobby of tennis, and the hunting field, the paid men are regarded as respectable members of the community, who often possess consciences as inelastic as those of their so-called superiors, and who act up to the aphorism, that fair play is a jewel as rigidly as any man of blue blood and university training. Strange that there should be such differences. It depends entirely upon the men themselves. There are, too, amateurs and amateurs. The genus can be split up into families. When a man is an amateur, at golf, at cricket, at lawn tennis, and a very few other sports, we generally find him to be a gentleman, and by that I do not mean a mere man of means. "Manners maketh man." That was the motto of the founder of Winchester School, and it is my idea that manners make the gentleman and the man of honour. There are professionals whom anyone may be proud to know, and there are amateurs whom no one need wish to be acquainted with. In distinguishing between the two big classes—amateurs and professionals—it is not enough to declare that the one are unpaid and the others are paid. It is not sufficient to say that the difference between them is that which constitutes the divergence between the sportsman and the sportingman. Amateurs, as a class, are anything but "saints," and I fear that in these degenerate days real genuine amateurism is growing small by degrees and beautifully less.

THE AMATEUR OARSMAN.

In no sport pursued in these islands is the law relating to amateurs so severe as that in connection with rowing. The rules of the Amateur Rowing Association admit of no dual interpretation. They cannot be explained away, and so far as we can see at present are as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The law of the A.R.A. declares not only that people who have rowed for money are professionals, but their definition of an amateur debars everyone who makes a living out of boats or boatbuilding, the salaried official of a boating club, all mechanics and artisans, and all those engaged in any menial occupation. This is a very sweeping rule; it might even be described as a law framed by snobs, and enforced by cads, but there is some justification for such strong wording. No doubt, the rule was originally passed to keep rowing as the exclusive sport of University men and gentlemen's sops, as seen at Henley Royal Regatta. In that it has been eminently successful. Some few years ago I attended a meeting which had for its real object the abolition of this obnoxious rule. Strong language was used concerning the exclusiveness of the A. R. A., and a rival association formed with a broader definition of an amateur and with the title of the National Rowing Association. It was urged that it was grossly unfair to shut out mechanics and artisans from the A.R.A. regattas. The A.R.A. declined to meet the N.R.A. on any neutral ground, and I remember an earnest advocate of the old system declaring that they had a horror of seeing rowing dragged down to the level of cycling and some other popular sports, where there were too many professionals veiled as amateurs. Still, for all that, I am inclined to think that the A.R.A. definition is too severe, for in a large measure it debars not only mechanics and artisans, but many of the middle classes from participating in the best of rowing and pulling either with or against crack men on our rivers. If the same attitude had been adopted and persevered in with other sports and pastimes, it would have been detrimental to the physical culture and enjoyment of the nation. There is scope for the National Rowing Association, but somehow or other the organisation does not seem to make such headway as expected. The secret of this I suspect to be, that the mechanics and artisans, and the bulk of the middle classes, do not take to rowing with a desperate frenzy.

CRICKET: AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

For an amateur to swim against a professional or run against a paid pedestrain is a terrible offence in the eyes of the Amateur Swimming Association and the Amateur Athletic Association. Fortunately, this rule does not apply in other branches of sport. Thus amateurs and professionals meet on terms of perfect equality on the cricket and football fields and on the race-course. One of the greatest features of the cricket season in England is that the amateur and professionals who have been fighting side by side in their different teams array themselves under the generic term of Gentlemen and Players, and have two representative matches at Lords and the Oval. There are no more interesting contests of the whole cricket campaign than these. How ridiculous it would be if in the world of cricket amateurs were not allowed to play with or against professionals. What I am inclined to think is that even now there are too many distinctions on the cricket field between the Gentlemen and the Players. I can't say the paid and the unpaid, for in many instances such a distinction would be purely hypothetical. No doubt, Mr. W. G. Grace practices medicine, but for three or four months in the year I trow that he practices cricket more. And yet I have never heard it suggested that Mr. Grace is rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Moreover, was it not currently reported when Lord Sheffield took his cricket team to Australia that Mr. Grace was handsomely treated by the noble master of Fletching? Was it not said that Mr. Grace received £1,000 for expenses, that his life was insured for £1,000, and that the salary of a locum tenens in Bristol was also provided? I am not in a position to assert on an affidavit that these figures are correct. At any rate, they have been published before, and have never been contradicted. In addition to this, I do know that William Gunn politely pointed out to Mr. Grace that he could not go to Australia on the terms offered. Moreover, William Gunn did not see why one gentleman should be so liberally treated at the expense of avowed professionals. I remember too talking to one of the entrepreneurs of another cricket combination which visited Australia some few years ago. I remarked that the team would perhaps not be so expensive as there was a fair proportion of amateurs. It was suggested to me that such an observation was the result of my guileless innocence. A professional agreed to accept a certain sum for such a tour, and there was an end of the matter. The manager knew the extent of his liability. But in the case of an amateur it was entirely different, for then one never knows the extent of the liability. It was not merely all expenses of travelling and living, but in some cases, said the entrepreneur, we had actually to supply the gentlemen with pocket money. Are there not, I ask many gentlemen taking part in first class cricket to-day in England, who receive very liberal expenses. I could name more than one. Personally, I do not object to Mr. Gilbert Grace being liberally dealt with by Lord Sheffield, I do not object to amateurs on tour in foreign parts being supplied with pocket money, and I do not object to the gentlemen being allowed expenses on a broad scale, but I detest some of the petty distinctions that are in vogue as distinguishing these same gentlemen from the professionals. Thus, why on earth should men walk out of two different doorways in the pavilion when they come out to bat simply because the one is called an amateur and the other is styled professional: because the one, as is frequently the case, receives payment in some roundabout, semi-clandestine way, and the other openly, fair, and above board. Why in the name of all that stands for common sense should the card printers on our cricket ground style all the amateurs "Esq." and leave all the professionals with their plain initial and surname. And why do the newspapers persist in publishing the initials of amateurs in their scores while they leave out the Christian names of the professionals just as if they never had any such things bestowed upon them in their babyhood. Truly these are details,—petfogging minutia if you like—but they are distinctions in force to to classfy the amateur and the professional in English cricket. Why should they exist? If a man be poid for batting or bowling he can surely retain his front name, and surely he can walk out of the same door as another man when both have to play on the same field. Then, too, there seems to be a disposition—not to say a mania—to have gentlemen or amateurs as the captains of county teams. As this is a matter of giving orders on subjects other than cricket something can be said in favour of this proposition, but so far as cricket is concerned, I should have thought it wise to appoint the best man as field-captain regardless of alleged social distinctions. I daresay that some of my readers would be astonished to learn that I know the case of an amateur, with a reputation, who positively refused to be a member of a certain county eleven and take his orders from the professional who happened at the time to be the captain. There are no distinctions in Australia between the cricketers. They are either all amateurs or all professionals, whichever you like. Is not such a system possible in the mother country? Nay, is it not better than ours for its honesty?

FOOTBALL AMATEURS.

Then take Association football. As to professionals at this game I don't think the public have yet decided whether to class them as people to be encouraged or to be discouraged. The amateurs in connection with the pastime are becoming very small in numbers. Nor do I think the amateurs of these late years compare with the amateurs of the early days of football. A long time ago those who played football used to buy their own boots, jerseys, and flannels; they used to have to pay their own cab fares and train expenses; and at the conclusion of the match they almost invariably gave three cheers for their opponents, who were very often treated to a dinner or invited to a kind of al fresco smoking concert. In the days when there were no enormous gate receipts the amateur provided the sinews of war for everything. We have changed all this. The latter-day amateur would never dream of paying for his own boots, jerseys and flannels. No, he calls at the outfitter's or the shoedealer's, buys what he desires, and requests the bill to be sent to the secretary of the club. Maybe in some business-like clubs he consults the secretary first, and this official gives him "an order" on the tradesman the club deals with. As to cab fares? Well, you should see some of the bills for cab fares that I knew have been presented to the treasurers of clubs. Fancy asking a modern footballer to subscribe to the dinner fund in order to entertain the Midland Spine-splitters after the match. His remarks would be peculiar—very peculiar. And then all is not so very amateurish even under the austere Rugby Union code. When you come to think about it many of the working men of Lancashire and Yorkshire are exceedingly faithful to the clubs with which they made their reputation. In spite of all temptations to belong to other organisations, they remain true, true till they are dead to the football field. Such unselfish constancy compels admiration. And then Rugbeians who never accept even payment for "broken time," don't really like to have too liberal expenses. They think of the welfare of their clubs. That is how these Rugby institutions always possess such an ample balance in hand. By the way, I once heard of some Rugby football players demanding, with wonderful unanimity, the same sum for expenses they had incurred by assisting in a charity match. As they were all mechanics or artisans, and all lived within a mile or two of the ground, it did seem curious that the whole fifteen, one after the other, in reply to the usual question, fixed their out of pocket loss at half-a-sovereign. The manager of that charity match knew something. He paid those fifteen men nothing but railway and tramway fares, and if they grumbled he merely mumbled something about the close connection which existed between the Rugby Union and Rowland Hill. Of course, it was dreadfully inconsequent, but it seemed to have a wonderful effect. As professionalism is not recognised in Rugby circles of course they are all amateurs. Well, well, I know they were all amateurs under Association rules until professionalism was acknowledged by the governing body, and I am fully aware that all Scotchmen were amateurs until the commencement of the present season. All this, however, has nothing to do with Rugby football. You may see an analogy if you like, but I am not responsible for your acute detective faculty.

THE "GENTLEMAN RIDER."

Then, once again, see what a noble fellow is the "gentleman rider." Many a "gentleman rider" is admitted into social circles where a jockey would not be tolerated. You see "the gentleman rider" is such an amateur. The difference between him and the professional jockey is that the former is generally paid very much more than the latter. The jockey gets a few guineas for each mount. The "gentleman rider" of course has fewer opportunities, and consequently makes the most of them. It is quite understood that the "gentleman rider" ought to have a tangible, and not a fanciful interest, in the race in which he rides. Thus owners frequently, not to say generally, invest a "pony" or a "tenner" on the gentleman's mount. If the horse wins the aforesaid gentleman rider is "on" for that amount to the odds at the fall of the flag, and if the animal loses the owner pays the "bookie" the £25 or the £10 as the case may be. Besides, the success of some "gentlemen riders," in riding for a fall, in making a badgered beast run out of the course, in taking the wrong side of a flag, and in demonstrating the noble art of how not to finish has really never been excelled. But these are our "gentlemen riders!" Thank heaven there are some who are not of this order.

"TALKING HORSES" AND "CADS ON CASTERS."

And what shall I say of many of the amateurs who are said to adorn the tracks of the festivals licensed by the Amateur Athletic Association, and the National Cyclists' Union? Of course, these bodies are in no way responsible for the evil doings of some of the "gentry" who adorn the "path," but even some of the best of amateurs are guilty of little practices which high-principled men would not stoop to. Thus even amateur runners have been known to accept "expenses" to run at certain athletic meetings so that the promoters could bill the town with their attractive name, and so rake in the shekels from the public. Have not handsome cups been offered for competition at meetings with the avowed object of inducing "So and-So" to come down and compete? You would be surprised, if you only knew, what fearful "pothunters" some of these amateurs are I have known amateur champions who have absolutely rendered themselves unpopular among their own friends by their irrepressible mania for capturing goblets, clocks, and the like. I never yet met the amateur runner who could not tell me the total value of the prizes he won last season, and the aggregate since he had been competing. And, then, is it not notorious how these "talking horses" delight to bet on the issue of heats and the races which they themselves have arranged? Some bookmakers who know that they have been standing up simply to be "shot at," have retaliated by employing men to run for them in the same races. Who needs to be enlightened as to the cycling amateurs that we have had? The "maker's amateur" was a term of reproach years ago, and the very fact that the National Cyclists' Union was forced to adopt a licensing system for amateurs was a terrible confession that the cycling path was in a fearful state of corruption. Now, I have set these things down, not because I want to take a pessimistic view, declare that all sport is in a sorry condition, and that all those who take part in it are frauds. I do not believe in sweeping denunciations. But I have set them down in order that those who do not already know them may learn that amateurs are not necessarily unpaid and superior persons.

From St. Petersburg is stated that the visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe, which had been arranged for this summer, has, according to several papers, been postponed on account of illness of the heir to the throne. The Emir of Bokhara has also, it is stated, abandoned his intended visit to a watering place in the Caucasus. An extraordinary mission from the Khan of Khiva will be despatched to Russia in June next, previous to the projected visit of the Khan to the Russian capital.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is now only one vacancy in the list of additional members of the Governor-General's Council, four officials and eleven non-officials having been nominated. Sixteen is the maximum number allowed under the Indian Councils Act of 1892; exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or of the Punjab. The vacancy will presumably go to an official, as all the provinces except Burma have now official representatives on the Council.

The season's report for the week ending May 2nd states, as regards the Central Provinces, that distress is prevailing among the poorer classes in the Saugor districts, and that the test relief works have attracted several thousand persons. Imports of grain are increasing daily.

The two companies of the 15th Sikhs now in the Gilgit Agency will be relieved by a similar number of the 14th Sikhs, who will start from Ferozepore on June 15 for Rawalpindi, whence they march to Kashmir *via* Murree. A small number of Bengal Sappers will leave Rurki on the same day to relieve Lieutenant Fowler's detachment at Gilgit.

The new examination of Majors for promotion will, it is understood, be carried out in India as far as possible at camps of exercise. The order at present applies only to officers in the British service. Majors in the Staff Corps attain Lieutenant-Colonels rank as a matter of course after 26 years' service, but they may be required also to pass an examination as a test of efficiency. Their promotion cannot depend on any examination, but their appointment to regimental and staff command may.

It is understood that both the candidates who competed for the Government of India Scholarship to England have failed to secure the minimum amount of marks required—viz., one-half of the of the maximum. One of the candidates was a West Coast Eurasian and the other a Brahmin—this being the first instance of a Brahmin competing for this scholarship. Unless the responsible authorities relent and award the scholarship, notwithstanding the insufficiency of marks, it will be interesting to know what will become of the scholarship money.

It has been arranged with the B. I. S. N. Co. that the direct weekly steamers from Rangoon will arrive at Madras at an early hour every Wednesday morning, in view to the Mails received by them being issued by the first delivery, and that the steamers will leave Madras for Rangoon at 6 p.m. the same day, in order to afford the public an opportunity of replying to correspondence received from Burma and delivered that day in Madras and to admit of trade orders being executed. The latest hour for closing Mails at the General Post Office will be 4-30 p.m. for letters and papers, and 4 p.m. for parcels and registered articles.

Roberts' break of 1892 in a billiard match, spot-barred, at Manchester, which Reuter has thought it worth while to telegraph, is after all not the biggest on record. In 1891 T. Taylor made 1467, and last year at Knightsbridge Hall Ives made 2539 (1267 cannons). In both instances these tremendous breaks were due to a "jam," and in the latter the pockets of the table had been reduced in size from 3 5/8 inch to 3¼ inch and the balls increased from 2 1-16 inch to 2¼ inch. Roberts, as a rule, does not indulge in "jams," but plays a free game, so that in reality this break may be the best on record. Roberts' previous record break, spot-barred, was 737 made last year.

The last issue of the *Gazette of India* contains the Finance and Revenue accounts for 1892-93, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report thereon. This is all old history now, but the year was noteworthy for the fall of the rupee below 1s. 3*d.*, the average rate for the year being 1s. 2·985*d.* as against 1s. 4·733*d.* in the previous year, thus causing an increase in exchange of nearly Rs. 2,70,00,000. How far we are even from the degenerate position of 1892-93 may be judged from the fact that exchange was quoted in Calcutta on Friday at 1s. 1*d.* for telegraphic transfer.

The *Pioneer* writes:—We note that the *Timber Trades Journal* of April 7th contains again several open contracts for wood paving-blocks. Australia seems to secure a large number of these contracts, and there is no reason why India should not enter the field of competition also. Surely favourably situated provinces, with a seaboard, such as Burma, Bombay and Madras, not to mention the Andamans, might share in the good things going. Cannot the Local Administrations bestir themselves, and see whether their forest produce cannot find more extended markets than now lie open to them? Will private enterprise not recognise the advantages to be gained out of the constantly increasing demand for paving woods? There is money in the business, and Australia should not be allowed to reap the harvest of profit that ripens year by year.

Regarding the protest made by the Assam planters against the removal of troops from Silchar, the following facts may be interesting. Fort Aijal in northern Lushai land has been made over to the military police: the two companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry rejoining head-quarters at Silchar. The garrison of Assam, therefore, until next cold weather, will consist of the three local Gurkha regiments, of which eleven companies are at Manipur, four companies of the 13th Bengal Infantry at Dibrugarh and Sadiya, and the whole of the 18th Bengal Infantry at Silchar. In the next relief season the wings of the 13th and 18th Bengal Infantry will be withdrawn, their place being taken by the 2nd Bengal Infantry, which regiment will be equally divided between Silchar and Dibrugarh. There will thus be a reduction of about 400 men in the whole garrison. This step is considered justifiable by the pacification of northern Lushailand, which seems to have been accomplished. In case of disturbances threatening there, Silchar would be reinforced from Calcutta, thus setting free the regular troops to reinforce the military police. The representations of the planters will doubtless receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government of India. There is ample time for this before the reliefs take place next December.

Mr. Carton, a resident of Agra who was arraigned on a charge of culpable homicide for causing the death of a native, has been acquitted by Mr. Hoare, Assistant Magistrate.

The approximate gross receipts of the North-Western Railway from 1st to 21st April, 1894, amounted to Rs. 20,08,702, being an increase of Rs. 2,23,566 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

The Government of India have approved of the proposed half-yearly relief of the troops in the Kurram Valley and sanctioned the move of the Kurram escort to Moulana for the summer, and the retention of the 21st Punjab Infantry in Kurram until the autumn.

The hope has not been given up yet that petroleum in paying quantities may still be struck in the Punjab. The local Government has renewed the concession of oil mining rights granted to the Punjab and Oriental Oil Syndicate.

It is not often that a prisoner declines to appeal against a capital sentence, a process which costs him nothing and may secure him a reprieve. But such was the case with two Burman convicts who were sentenced to death the other day by the Sessions Judge for the murder of a warder in the Central Prison at Fatehgarh. The two men appear to have had an altercation with another prisoner, a Chamar, over a brass water-vessel, which they ended by taking from him. A prisoner-warder made them give it up, and at the same time to pacify the Chamar said that he would report the matter to the Superintendent. Upon this one of the Burmans seized an adze that was lying by and felled the warder with it, while the other hammered in the unfortunate man's head as he lay prostrate with a tent peg. At the trial the two convicts condescended to set up a plea of "not guilty," but when their story that their victim had come by his injuries in a fall was disproved by overwhelming evidence, they received their sentence with perfect unconcern, saying that they much preferred death to dishonour in a British jail.

OPENING OF THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

It was only the other day we announced that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant and citizen, and an influential mill-owner, had, with a generosity which is rare among his countrymen, made the munificent gift of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of an orphanage in Bombay to be named "The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage," with a view that the benefits of the institution should be given to Khoja orphans without delay. Mr. Currimbhoy pushed forward all arrangements connected with it with commendable promptitude; and the inauguration ceremony of the charity was performed on Sunday evening last. The occasion was naturally made one for rejoicing in the community, the leading members of which assembled at Mr. Currimbhoy's invitation, at his residence in Khoja Street. Mr. Hajibhoy Laljee was called to the chair, and the hall was excessively crowded by Khoja gentlemen. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Hajibhoy Lalliji, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dost Mahamed Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, A. M. Dharamsi, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Mooljee Jewraj, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, K. N. Kabrajee, Rahimtula Peerbhoy, Ismael Jan Mohomed, Rahimtula Kairaj, Fazalbhoy Carrimbhoy Ganjee, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Peerbhoy K. Padamsy, &c.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, in addressing the meeting, said: The poor members of our community get the full benefit of the different charitable institutions established amongst us, yet one cannot help feeling that much remains to be done in meeting the wants of the poor of our community. I had been for some time thinking of founding among us a charity which might be the means of mitigating the sufferings of poor Khojas. There is much poverty in our community, and while some earn a bare living by carrying on trade to a very small extent, others have to depend upon charity for their support. It is not possible for people of that class to provide education for their children when they are hardly able to provide food and clothes for them. Such children wandered about the streets and wasted their time and their lives; and I thought it would be a beneficial thing if some means were adopted for brightening their dark future. I thereupon resolved, in consultation with my friends, to establish an institution for giving, not only food and clothing for such children, but also for providing education for them. There has been an institution of the kind among us, but looking to the extent of poverty in the community, there is a want of other similar institutions. To meet the want thoroughly would require a large amount of money, but according to my limited means, I have given for the orphanage three properties and cash to the extent of a lakh of rupees. For the management of the fund seven trustees and a managing committee of twelve gentlemen have been appointed. The committee consists of gentlemen of ripe experience who have at heart the best interests of the poor of our community; and I fully hope that they will realise to a full extent the original aim in establishing the institution. The orphanage will be located in a commodious and suitable building; but in order that no delay should occur in giving the children the benefit of the institution, it has been opened from to-day, in a building rented for the purpose. I am thankful to you, gentlemen, for encouraging the undertaking by your presence here to-day. I have to thank Mr. A. M. Dharamsi for the interest he has taken in the institution from the commencement, and for preparing the trust deed of the orphanage without remuneration; also the trustees and members of the managing committee; also the honorary physician, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; also Mr. Gulam Hoosein Zooraj Mistree for undertaking to contract the building for the orphanage without any remuneration; and also the honorary auditor, Mr. Meherali Dewraj Master. In conclusion, I have to request the chairman to declare the orphanage open from to-day. (Applause.)

The honorary secretary, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, in referring to past proceedings in connection with the orphanage, said that seven trustees and a managing committee of twelve gentlemen had been appointed. At a meeting held on the 12th ult., Mr. Currimbhoy made over to them landed properties Dongree and cash of the value of a lakh of rupees. As he wished that the institution should be opened without delay, another meeting of the committee was held on the 29th ult., when it was resolved that a suitable building should be rented for the purposes of the orphanage until the new building was completed. The latter, when ready, will provide accommodation for forty orphans. Out of fifty applications for admission, fifteen had at present been granted.

The chairman, amidst prolonged cheering, declared the orphanage open, and at the same time congratulated Mr. Currimbhoy on his foresight and good sense in selecting, for the exercise of his munificent charity, such a noble object as the feeding, clothing and education of the orphans of the community. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi proposed a vote of thanks and congratulation to Mr. Currimbhoy for his princely charity, which would provide a long-felt want among the poor and helpless members of their community. He said this gift of a lakh of rupees for a noble and philanthropic object would keep Mr. Currimbhoy's memory green among the Khojas for ever. (Applause.) Of course, it quite rested with one to determine what the form of his charity should be; but true charity is that which diffuses its benefits at once and directly to those for whom it is intended. There were two funds for the poor among the Khojas, who derived the benefit thereof; but there was no institution to give education to the children of such poor persons, and thereby relieve them from future want and distress. The orphanage in existence at present was not sufficient to afford such relief. The forty children, to whom the institution inaugurated that day would afford relief, would be better and more useful members of society, and thus elevate the character and position of their community in proportion. (Cheers.) They would also thus far diminish the burden which fell upon the charitable and wealthy members of the community. Mr. Currimbhoy deserves to be congratulated upon his munificent generosity. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Rahmoobhoy Allana, in seconding the proposition, remarked that this one charity alone was enough to perpetuate Mr. Currimbhoy's memory among the Khojas. But this was only one of a series of Mr. Currimbhoy's charities. His own native country venerated him for the benefactions he had started there. He had established a girls' school, a Madressa for imparting religious instruction to Mahomedan children, and a "Moosaferkhana" at Kutch Mandvie. His charity had also extended beyond the limits of his native place, for he had also opened a school at Kutch-Kapaya. Such charities, wisely planned and judiciously carried out, deserved to be commemorated in letters of gold. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Abdulabhoy Lalljee, in supporting the proposition, observed that, in carrying out the noble work he had taken in hand, Mr. Currimbhoy had been acting in accordance to a sacred mandate in the Koran.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, who spoke at some length in eulogy of Mr. Currimbhoy's beneficence, remarked that the latter had not only responded to his instinct as a philanthropic man, but had also obeyed a sacred injunction of the Koran and had shown himself to be a true Mussalman. (Applause.) Mr. Currimbhoy had not left to his children the task of carrying out his charitable resolves, but had done a noble thing in determining to enjoy "the luxury of doing good" among his co-religionists in his life-time. (Cheers.)

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed also spoke in support of the proposition, and expressed his satisfaction, as honorary physician of the orphanage, at the good health in which he found the newly-admitted orphans.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula Kadrey said the institution would be the means of wiping out of their community the dark blot attaching to the evil ways in which their children, helpless and guardianless, wasted the best years of their lives. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi's proposition was, on being put to the meeting, carried with acclamation. The chairman garlanded Mr. Currimbhoy and presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman and distribution of flowers and rose water to the visitors.

By the retirement of Sir Reginald Welby, which it is understood will finally take place this week, the Civil Service will lose perhaps its most distinguished member. Sir Reginald, who is a son of the late Rev. John Earle Welby, was born in 1832, and was educated at Eaton and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his B. A. degree in 1855. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury in 1856, and served as private secretary to the Financial Secretary from 1859 to 1871, when he became head of the finance department. He was appointed assistant secretary and auditor of the Civil List in 1880, and became secretary, in 1885, on the retirement of Lord Lingen. He was created a C. B. in 1874, K. C. B. in 1882, and G. C. B. in 1893. As already announced, Sir Reginald will take the title of Lord Welby of Allington, Lincolnshire, on his elevation to the peerage.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon when Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhuramsey presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardaeir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebach, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

RINDERPEST AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Mr. Coorlawala, it was resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given for one month to the hiring of carts with drivers and bullocks, for the removal of refuse, owing to bullocks of the Health Department being attacked with foot and mouth disease and rinderpest. The monthly cost, Rs. 1,046-4-0, to be met out of savings in the grant for feed of bullocks, Section II., Labour A, Scavengering Branch.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE POLICE OF BOMBAY.

The President remarked that they were all very sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Divecha, one of their colleagues upon the Corporation. It was customary to adjourn the meeting on such occasion, but they had very urgent business to dispose of that afternoon, namely, the consideration of the police question, and Government demanded that a reply should be sent to them by the Corporation before the 7th May—that was that afternoon. He therefore thought it desirable to depart from their usual practice to proceed with the consideration of the question, although they were in full sympathy with the family of the deceased.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Metha asked priority to be given to the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the proposed increase of the Bombay City Police Force.

The President taking the sense of the meeting on the question, it was decided to consider the subject first.

The report of the Committee was as follows:—

We have very carefully considered the papers relative to the proposed increase of the strength of the Bombay City Police, which have been referred to us for consideration and report. We found it needful to apply for information and statistics from the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, on certain points, but as yet we have received no reply to our application, and we are constrained, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of India to grant the full time asked for by the Corporation to submit this report without waiting any longer for the reply. This increase was proposed by the Commissioner of Police within five weeks of the riots in August 1893. The question is essentially one of detail, but the report by the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the proposals is remarkable for its avoidance of any investigation of facts, for the generality of its statements and for the inconclusive nature of its recommendations. Not only do we find that there was no such investigation of facts as the importance of the subject required, but there is not the slightest attempt to present a reasoned demonstration of the extent to which it may be necessary to increase the Police force. We are, therefore, constrained to observe that the inquiry of the Committee has not been made in a manner to command public confidence. So far as the Committee are concerned, they have thus left the question in the same state in which it was before it was submitted to them. We find that the Police Commissioner stated before the Committee that the arguments in his letter asking for an increase, irrespective of such as may be derived from the experience gained in the August riots were, in the main, the same as those advanced by Colonel Wilson.

1890) an augmentation of 290 officers and men was suggested by Government in addition to certain corresponding increases of clerical establishment." This increase, it was said, will raise the entire cost of the Bombay Police to Rs. 6,91,694, and the contribution of the Corporation towards the net cost was expected to be Rs. 4,50,000. It was also intended that the contribution of Government should cease altogether in two years, when the Municipality would have to bear the total net charge. It will be in the recollection of the Corporation that they protested against the injustice and inequality of the treatment accorded to them in the matter of the apportionment of the cost of the Police, and appealed to both the Local and Supreme Governments, as well as the Secretary of State for India, to be relieved from the burden in the same way as the whole of the rest of the Presidency. The Government of India and the Secretary of State, however, decided that the Corporation and the Local Government should divide the burden in the proportion of ⅔ and ⅓. The Government of India, at the same time, were good enough to suggest "the desiderabilty of giving the Corporation an opportunity of proposing any modification of the scheme regarding the City Police establishment which they may consider necessary with a view to reduce expenditure. This is particularly desirable in view of the fact that the Census Returns show the population of Bombay to be materially lower than it was calculated to be by either of the Committees which considered the question of increasing the Police." In consequence of this, the Corporation adopted the report of a Committee which pointed out that the facts and arguments of the Committees and of the Commissioner of Police required further investigation and stated that a sufficient case had not been made out for the proposed increase. They were not of opinion that the Police were cruelly over-worked, and suggested that the distribution of the Police might be improved. In conclusion, they were of opinion that while a sufficient case had not been made out for an increase, yet if an increase must be granted, it should be confined to the remaining 100 men asked for by Sir Frank Souter. The Committee also pointed out that the mounted police was expensive, and they did not think that that body served any purpose for which it was requisite to spend so much money. In this opinion they were in agreement with Colonel Bruce and with other distinguished Police Officers who consider that mounted police are unsuitable for Police purposes. In spite of the representation of the Corporation, Government sanctioned an increase of 290 men and officers. This additional force had not been entertained at the time of riots in August 1893, and it is obvious that there has been no sufficient time to learn by trial and experience, whether this increase would be found adequate or not. We note that the Commissioner of Police writes (para. 17) that the increase will be used, not so much to augment the patrols and beats, but in some measure to reduce the hours of duty required from the men. We believe, however, that the hours of duty, even before this increase, were not excessive, either absolutely, or in comparisson with the work in Calcutta and Madras, and the increase of the force by over 25 per cent. ought materially to reduce the work and allow for the establishment of new outposts and for the regulation of street traffic. This increase was sanctioned from the first September 1893. Ten days after and within four weeks of the Augguat riots, the Commissioner of Police submitted his proposal for a further increase of 287 officers and men, of whom 122 should be mounted police. With the force thus increased, he thinks it will be feasable to discharge the duties of preventing and detecting crime, of preventing ordinary disturbances and regulating the traffic (para. 38). In para. 1 of his letter he says, the Police force is inadequate and cannot be expected to cope with an outbreak on even a smaller scale than the riots in August, and in para. 8 he asked for the increase, on this ground that the Commissioner of Police may be in a position to quell, or at all events to check for a time, disturbance of the kind which had lately occurred. The Government Committee in para. 4 also notices that apart from the recent disturbances, the case put by the Commissioner is, to a considerable extent, the same as the case put by his predecessor. It is therefore evident that the increase is sought, not so much for the ordinary duties of the police, but for the purpose of maintaining a standing force with auxiliary cavalry to cope with and to quell disturbances, and riots without the assistance of the military. The Commissioner even contemplates the possibility of military assistance not being avilable, for he says they may not always be able to respond promptly to a call for help, for there may be disturbances elsewhere, or military expeditions, which may make it impossible to send any soldiers to our aid. The Committee, in the first place, would venture to point out, that the new proposals are put forward at a time when they cannot be considered with calmness and sobriety. But however that may be, we are not able to agree in the view that it is the duty of the Police to assume a semi-military organization for the purpose of quelling riots which may occur once in ten or twenty years. We believe that the Police in its training and equipments should confine itself to the ordinary and wellknown duties of the Police, and that it no more desirable that they should live in harmony among the people rather than be employed in shooting them down in exceptional circumstances. Exceptional times require special measures, and we consider that the principle laid down by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, on the occasion of the Bombay riots in 1874, is most consisient with the preservation of order and peace, namely, that on the reasonable apprehension of a serious riot, the military should be called out at once. There is a natural but an unfortunate tendency among the commanders of large bodies of men to consider that the force under them is sufficient to overcome any resistance, and this tendency is especially apt to manifest itseslf in the Police who are, ordinarily, accustomed to be obeyed, and who are not accustomed to meet with any serious resistance. It is, however, necessary to affirm and repeat, that the safety of the City should not be sacrificed to a feeling of this kind, and that on the first indication of any signs of a general disturbance, the assistance of the military should be invoked as a necessary and invariable precaution, with whose aid any unlawful assemblies might be dispersed, even before the elements of disorder have had time to ripen and to maifest themselves by acts of violence and crime. We consider that the further strengthening of the Police for the purpose of suppressing riots at the outset, would have a tendency to foster and encourage the feeling that the Police should in the first instance try, as far as posible, to cope with and subdue the riot, and that the military should not be called out until they had failed. We regard such a feeling as pernicious, and we believe it would prove to be most dissastrous to the maintenance of the peace and tranquilty of the City. We therefore view with the keenest concern and alarm, the statement advanced by those in favour of the further increase of the Police, that it is not an imposible contingency, that the City may be entirely denuded of troops, and that military assistance might not be available from stations near at hand when the circumstances are such as to demand their presence. It is difficult to realize that any responsible Government could expose a City like Bombay to such a disastrous contingency, but if such a contingency were within the bounds of probability, one thing is certain, that even with the further increase now asked for, the City must be given up to riot and disorder, as this increased police cannot possibly be expected to cope with riots like those of August last, which required a military force of about 3,000 men, and 4 guns, to cope with it. But it must not be forgotten, that even if no military were available, Government have in reserve, the legal power of enrolling special constables and to call upon all the citizens to aid in quelling the riots. The Commissioner desires (para. 31) that the strength should be increased to place Bombay on a level with Calcutta, because it has perhaps a more dangerous population to deal with than there is to be found in any other town in India. There are, however, many reasons why Calcutta should have a greater strength. It is exposed to depredation from all sides, while Bombay is protected by the sea. There is far more serious crime in Calcutta; the area is greater by ten square miles, the population is nearly as large, and the number of houses is greatly in excess and are easily broken into, and the number of miles of roads to be guarded is far greater. The climate is also more unhealthy in Calcutta, and a large number of Police are off duty from sickness. On the other hand Bombay is not a turbulent city, in spite of the August riots. The mill-hands are a simple and inoffensive class and their participation in the riot may be explained from motives of self-defence, and perhaps of retaliation upon a class at whose hands they had suffered so cruelly, and who had violated their houses and desecrated their temples. No doubt, they acted wrongly and in excess of the necessities of self-defence, but their actions cannot be set down to a turbulent habit, nor can it be considered a potent factor of disorder. The Afghans, Pathans, and persons from Northern India, whom it is usual to style turbulent, are conspicuous by their absence from the Police Courts, and are peacefully employed in the Docks and on steamers. Crime, we have shown, has decreased in all serious matters, and has increased only under breaches of petty regulations, while the town is far healthier than Calcutta. We believe, that the addition of 290 men to the strength has, without doubt, given Bombay a force almost greater than its needs. The regulation of street traffic has always been the care of the Police. In Calcutta the number of conveyances is larger, and we have no reason to think that the few roads upon which the traffic is concentrated in Bombay cannot be efficiently managed with the force at the Commissioner's disposal. In considering this question of the increase of the Police force, it is necessary to bear in mind that the resources of the City must place limits upon the ideal of theoretic perfection, and on the attempt to provide for the remotest possible contingences. The revenues of the City have to be reasonably apportioned among its many obligatory functions, and it must not be forgotten that the cost of a perfect organization of Police would mean the abandonment of large, urgent and most necessary works which the Corporation are bound to carry out for the health, sanitation and convenience of this City. Two years ago the contribution of the Corporation towards the Police charges was Rs. 2,58,000. The recent addition to the Police has increased the charge to a little above 4 lakhs, and if this further increase is sanctioned, it will amount to about Rs. 5,24,000 which will be a serious burden upon Municipal revenue. We are, however, aware that the responsibility of sanctioning or disallowing an increase of the Police force rest entirely with Government, while the humble but necessary duty of paying the cost is placed upon the Municipality. We are so impressed with the inconvenience of this arrangement which requires that the Corporation must pay and must not criticise and if it does venture to express an opinion its opinion is more or less disregarded, that we venture to suggest that the Corporation should implore both the Local and the Imperial Government, to relieve them from this position on the principles laid down in the Local Self-Government Despatch of the Government of India, 1881. They think that notwithstanding the injustice which this city suffers from the unequal treatment accorded to it, the Corporation should ask the Bombay Goverment to take over the Police, in consideration of receiving an equivalent amount of revenue, as laid down in that despatch. They consider that that is the only way of putting an end for the future, to the unsatisfactory relations which at present exist between the Government and the Corporation in regard to the maintenance of the Police. In connection with this subject we may be permitted to suggest that the proper location of the Magistrates' Courts would be of material assistance in keeping down the increase of Police. The Court at Mazagaon is placed in a most inconvenient and unsuitable locality and requires a journey of several hours there and back from the northern parts of the Island. The great expansion and development of Parel, Dadur, Mahim, and Matunga requiries that a Police Court should be placed at Dadur, which is a common centre for the north of the Island. Here a numbers of Mills and the Railway workshops are not far distant. Another Court should be placed in the vicinity of the Grant Road Station. The Railway gives facelties for a journey to the Court, and tramway connects it with the heart of the town, and especially the criminal localties. Their simple change would permit of the Police distributing their work at the Courts and returning to their houses before midday instead of wasting so many hours of their time as they do now.

(Sd.) ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI.
THOMAS BLANEY.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
DINSHA E. WACHA.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
W. R. HAMILTON.
G. W. ROUGHTON.
ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

APPENDIX.
Table of Crime Returns.

Cognizable—	1861.	1892.	Inc.	Dec.
Class 1. State and coinage	4	18		
" 2. Serious person	238	246		
" 3. Serious property	650	288		362
" 4. Minor person		30		
" 5. Minor property	1,913	3,283	1,370	
" 6. Other offences	193	193		
Possession stolen property	747	361		386
Conveyance Act	278	4,682	4,404	
Police Act	3,643	5,570	1,927	
Drunkenness	2,893	2,410		470
Cruelty to animals	106	3,079	2,673	
Merchant Shipping	228	79		149
Abkari	76	34		
Other Act		75		
	11,293	20,581	9,288	
Noncognizable—				
Class 1. State false evidence	26	41	15	
" 2. Serious person				
" 3. " property		4	4	
" 4. Minor person	2,198	3,102	1,004	
" 5. " property		280	280	
" 6. Other offences	20	639	619	
Municipal	739	4,958	4,219	
Police		165	165	
	2,983	9,189	6,206	
Grand total	14,276	29,770	15,494	

The following communication from Government was also laid before the meeting :—

To the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
Mahableshwar, April 30th, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 321, dated 6th April, in which you requested that this Government would move the Government of India to grant an extension of the period fixed for the consideration by the Corporation of the proposals for increasing the Bombay City Police, I am directed to inform you that the request of the Corporation was communicated to the Government of India.

2. I am now directed to state that this Government have been this day requested by the Governor-General in Council to intimate to the Corporation that, desirous as his Excellency is of learning their views, he cannot, having regard to urgent public reasons, postpone coming to a decision on this matter. Its consideration cannot, in view of these circumstances, be deferred beyond the 7th of May, by which date the Governor-General in Council hopes to be in possession of the views of the Corporation,—I have, etc.,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, a member of the Committee, sent in the following dissentient note :—

"Absence from Bombay on urgent private affairs prevented my attending the meetings of the Committee on the 3rd and 5th inst., at which, I understand, the draft report was discussed. I dissent from most of the first part of the report down to the end of the first clause of para 20. I consider the Committee are not in a position to controvert expert opinion as to the necessity of the ossa in matters of the strength of the police force and the proportion of men required. I think these are matters which must be left to Government who are responsible and not the Corporation. I concur in para. 22 with the exception of the sentences: 'Which requires that the Corporation must pay and must not criticise, and if it does venture to express an opinion, its opinion is more or less disregarded,' and 'notwithstanding the injustice which this city suffers from the unequal treatment accorded to it,' which I think should be omitted.

May 7, 1894. (Signed) W. C. HUGHES."

Mr. Kabraji suggested that under the circumstances his notice of motion for papers in connection wth the same matter might be considered first. Leave being accordingly given Mr. Kabaraji moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation the following: (1) Copy of his report to Government No. 12599, dated the 21st September 1893, which report has not yet been communicated to this Corporation. (2) Copy of letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the late Brigadier -Generel Budgen from which he read extracts at the meeting of the Corporation on the 11th September, 1893." Mr. Kabraji remarked that it was not quite proper for the Commissioner to communicate with Government without first laying the matter before the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should be happy to produce the papers asked for in due course, but he altogether disagreed with the principle laid down by Mr. Kabraji as to communications addressed to Government.

The President informed the Corporation that he had just received the following letter from Government :—

"Judicial Department, Mahableshwar, 6th May, 1894.

From the Hon. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1106, dated 1st May, 1894, in which you state that my letter No. 25M, dated 30th April, can under the Municipal Act only be laid before the Corporation at their monthly meeting which had already been called for at 3 p.m., on the 7th instant.

I am to state for your information that the substance of the first paragraph of your letter under reply has been communicated by telegraph to the Government of India.

In regard to your second paragraph, I am to invite your attention to my letter No. 30M, dated 3rd May, written in reply to your letter No. 950, dated the 20th ultimo, and to my letter No. 3110, dated the 4th instant, which answered your letter No. 1025, dated 25th April.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then rose to move the following resolution—"That the Corporation approve and adopt the report of the Committee now presented, and that the President be requested to transmit the report to the Government of Bombay and to telegraph the same to the Government of India, informing the Bombay Government that the report has been telegraphed to the Government of India in consequence of the letter of the Government of Bombay, intimating that the subject cannot be postponed beyond this day. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of this telegram." He considered that in the first place he was fully justified in protesting against the way in which the Corporation was being treated in this matter, and was being pressed to bring its deliberations to a hasty conclusion. The Government of India and the Government of Bombay had not accorded to the Corporation a sufficient time to formulate their views on so important a matter, and one so materially affecting the finances of the Corporation. The members were perfectly aware that in regard to the cost of police the City of Bombay was treated in an entirely different way to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Throughout the mofussil the police expenditure was paid out of the Provincial Exchequer, and it was the City of Bombay alone that had to pay three-fourths of the cost of its police, while sharing the burden of the up-country police. At the present moment the Corporation was paying something like four lakhs of rupees for the force, and if the increase now proposed was carried out it would be something like six lakhs of rupees. That being the case, the Corporation should have ample time to consider the proposals now made. But what were the facts—the Bombay Government sent on its proposals to the Government of India for sanction without even consulting the Corporation, and without waiting for its views. Not only that, but when the Corporation expressed its wish to have time to consider the question and asked the Government of India for one month's time, they were told their views must be sent in by May 7, "having regard to urgent public reasons." He would like to know what those urgent public reasons were. Was Bombay to be left without a single soldier; was it going to be given up to riot, were all sorts of dreadful things going to happen in the single week that remained to them of the month they had asked for? There might be some very considerable disorder in the air but simple folks like themselves living in the City of Bombay knew nothing of them, and were unable to find out what the urgent public reasons were, for preventing the Corporation from adequately expressing its opinions. On a previous occasion when a proposed increase came before them, the Corporation entered its protest in regard to the apportionment of the cost, and it was pointed out that the cities of Calcutta and Madras did not bear the cost of their police. That was the position they took up, and they did not utter one word as to the desirability or otherwise of the proposed increase. Having further reviewed the history of previous applications, Mr. Mehta proceeded to deal with the action of the Government Committee upon which he represented the Corporation. The Councillors need not be afraid that he was going into the history of that Committee; he had already done that, and he wished to sincerely apologise to the public press for having inflicted four or five mortal columns of type upon them. The Committee was called upon to perform an important duty and he would be sorry for anyone to think that he had not time to do his duty on that Committee—that was the only reason why he had written to the papers on the subject at such great length. No doubt Mr. Cotton would speak on behalf of the Committee; true he went away before the Committee commenced its sittings—(laughter)—but that was no hindrance to the making of an eloquent defence of the way in which the Committee carried out its proceedings. The Corporation Committee after considering the report had come to the conclusion that "the inquiry of the Government Committee was not made in a manner to command public confidence." Mr. Cotton would no doubt tell them a different tale; Mr. Cotton was, he was quite sure, honestly convinced of the desirability for an increase, but he was one of those gentlemen who were so intolerantly honest that they could not imagine that other people could be honest as well in differing from them. (Laughter.) Mr. Vincent having shown a disinclination to answer his (Mr. Mehta's) questions at the Committee meeting he might perhaps have given some of the information wanted to the Corporation, but did not apparently think it worth his while to attend. With regard to the Commissioner's letter to the Government, he (Mr. Mehta) would draw their attention to the skill with which that document was penned, At the same time there was absolutely nothing new in that letter; there were only two things in it which were not a re-hash of the old arguments of Colonel Wilson's proposals—proposals which the Government of India considered too great, and which they refused to sanction in their entirety. Mr. Vincent led them to imagine that the riots in August last would have been sooner suppressed if there had been a larger police force. He said the riots, had "fully proved that the police force is utterly inadequate and that it could not be expected to cope with an outbreak even in a smaller scale than the one with which we have lately had to deal. The police were unable to put down these riots." What did this mean? Supposing Mr. Vincent had the additional men for which he asked would they have been able to put down these riots. Mr. Cotton said they could have been. But what did Mr. Campbell say in his minute—that there were signs of a serious outbreak eight months previously and if those two statements were both to be accepted there would not be a greater condemnation of the want of judgment shown by the Commissioner of Police, in not taking measures for providing for the inadequacy of the police. He (Mr. Mehta) did not join in this language: no one had a greater admiration for the way in which Mr. Vincent coped with the riots than he had done. But if Mr. Campbell's arguments were right they would condemn Mr. Vincent to a grave error of judgment. If he found the police inadequate he should have taken precautions, and have made better arrangements for those parts of the town which were in a disturbed state. It might be said that the military could not be called out again and again all the time this unsettled feeling prevailed. That was quite true but one resort to the military would have been sufficient—when once the people knew the authorities were on the watch, and that the military were in readiness to be called out the riots would never have taken place, thus being nipped in the bud. Mr. Cotton thought that all that was required to "nip the riots in the bud" was to have three or four hundred more policemen. He (Mr. Mehta) had lived in the city for many years, he had been in some of the riots and he said most emphatically that there could be no greater source of danger than to imagine that the police should be left to deal with the riots by themselves. Mr. Cotton said the preservation of peace should be left to the Civil forces of the city; but what was the result of doing this in the riots of 1874. Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State complained that the military had not been called out and said it was the bounden duty of the Government to resort to military aid at the first indication of riot in the city. (Cheers.) It would be a dangerous thing to leave the police to imagine that the authorities disapproved of military aid when riots occurred. Mr. Vincent said the military could not always be relied upon to be able to give aid, and he "trembled to think what would have been the fate of Bombay" had this been so last August. Mr. Vincent was not alone in this, they all trembled, for without the military the city would have been given over to the rioters. But he contended that the state of things indicated by Mr. Vincent (the entire absence of troops from the city) was a most remote contingency. Was it possible any responsible Government would ever leave a city like Bombay without troops? If such a remote contingency did happen, could it be imagined that the increase of police now asked for would be adequate to cope with riot? Referring to a letter appearing in a daily paper that morning signed "Policeman" Mr. Mehta said he did not know whether the writer was the head of the police force or not. "Policeman" expressed a hope that the Corporation would "open its purse-strings" for this increase. It was quite true the purse was in the hands of the Corporation, but the strings were in the hands of Government. (Laughter.) Having dealt with the riots Mr. Vincent brought out the old arguments as to over-work. But it was to be remembered that the hours of duty of the force detailed by Mr. Vincent included the time occupied by the sepoys on walking to and from their homes. He had no desire to laugh about the hard work which the poor of all classes had to perform, but it was not in the hands of one Corporation nor of one city to change the way of the world all of a sudden. He could quite imagine a policeman was over-worked but what they had to see was whether his work was harder and his fate more cruel than that of other workers of the lower classes. The Commissioner quoted the case of an officer being called up seventeen times in one night, but if such a thing only occurred about once in a century there was nothing to grumble about. They must not look at extreme cases, but must look at the average work performed. On the Government Committee he had sought enquiry on these points, but had been repulsed, the cry had been "Hands off, you have nothing to do with that." (Laughter.) They had simply to sit still, open their hands and pay the money. (Laughter.) Every service in the world thought it required enlarging. For instance if the wishes of the military were fully granted, the people would be reduced to bankruptcy. Why should they go to the great expense of having a mounted force of 150 men, who would only be required about once in every ten or twelve years. The cost would be a lakh a year besides all sorts of initial expenses. Mr. Mehta then commented on the minutes written by the different members of the Committee appointed by the Government. First to write the minute was Mr. Cotton who himself admitted he had written without deliberate discussions. He attended the preliminary meeting of the Committee and before the question was discussed he wrote out his minute because he had to walk way. He (Mr. Cotton) seemed to share the same opinion as Mr. Campbell that the proposed increase in the police force was enough to quell a riot, and if they had the additional number of men at the disposal of the Police Commissioner the riots would have been nipped in the bud. Gentlemen, it was impossible to quell riots of that kind by even twice the number of men that Mr. Vincent now demanded to quell the riot. Mr. Cotton also was of opinion that the civil authorities must put down all the civil riots, and he protested against the military being called to interfere. But every one of them knew that the military were called in time, the very presence of them saved number of lives. For if the rioters ran away to save their own lives and dispersed, the peaceful citizens would thus be saved from injury at the hands of the rioters. At the time of the Bombay riots of 1872 when the police authorities thought they could cope with the rioters and did not call out the military, their actions were disapproved of by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, who distinctly said that on the slightest apprehension of riots the military must be called out to prevent much damage being done to the lives and property of the people. Coming on Mr. Douglas' minute, Mr. Mehta remarked that though he (Mr. Douglas) started with saying that if any arguments were wanted in support of the Commissioner's request to get the increase in the police force he would advance some new arguments; but he (Mr. Mehta) hardly found any new argument in Mr. Douglas' minute. He only repeated the arguments of Mr. Vincent. He remarked rather unjustly and strongly that "the wisdom of those recommendation had been shown by the recent events, but it was most unfortunate that those responsible for the safety of the people should have waited for such a painful illustration of the necessity;" but the same remarks applied more strongly to the Government than the Corporation, for before the Corporation had uttered a word on the subject the Government remarked that the increase wanted was an excessive one and the number of additional men was cut down. He asked the Corporation not to consider that he had used very strong language; because if they read the minutes they would find that the language made use of by Mr. Campbell and other members of his Committee was very strong. They had written out their minutes before he had said or written anything, and that those minutes written in such strong language were done without any provocation. He had already stated that Mr. Campbell was not incapable of treating his opponent fairly, and he would give them only one instance in support of it. He was allowed to ask the Police Commissioner certain questions, and he put him a question in connection with "serious riots." Now, gentlemen, Mr. Campbell, who as the chairman was himself writing down the questions and answers dropped the word serious from his question. He insisted upon the word serious being filled in, but Mr. Campbell would not write his question in the words as he put it, but in his (Mr. Campbell's) own way. This and similar things he expected from a man who was capable of treating his opponents unfairly. The strong language used by a responsible officer of the Government who was appointed at the head of the committee to consider such a serious question as the increase of the police force, betrayed his ignorance of the question. As he had already pointed out, all the strong remarks applied to the Government of Bombay for refusing in the first instance to grant the full increase as was demanded. The Government said that 400 men were excessive, without a single word was said by the Corporation at the time. The strong language therefore applied with greater force to the Government of Bombay, whose responsible officer Mr. Campbell was than to those who sat on the Committee of the Corporation. One other point to which he wished to call their attention was the most ungenerous and unworthy imputation Mr. Campbell had placed upon the natives of India. More ungenerous or more unworthy imputation than that of cowardice could hardly be cast upon the educated natives of Bombay. Mr. Campbell in his minute remarks that 'to him one of the clearest lessons of the riots was that such educated natives as he understood the Municipal Committee to refer to, showed that in their opinion, for them as for respectable citizens a time of disturbance is a time for home. A riot was not a fit opportunity for aiding authority even for discharge of duty." This imputation, Mr. Mehta remarked, was very ungenerous and unworthy. It was perfectly true that the natives did not go out of their houses during the riots, because they knew the feelings of the police at such times. If they had been out they should have been at once taken up by the police and marched off to the police station; worse than that they might have probably been sent to jail for inciting to rioting. That was the position of the educated natives. And again how could they stop the rioters without arms? The Europeans went out with arms in their possession. The remarks contained in Mr. Campbell's minute were such as surprised him very much, the more so as they appeared in a public document from a very responsible officer of the Government. One thing which he wished to call their attention to was the remarks about the mill-hands. He spoke out on that subject because he knew much about it, and that thing required to be said and considered. It was strongly resented wherever the remark was heard, but it was talked of very freely in most of the circles that Government were sowing seeds of dissensions among Hindus and Mahomedans, so that it might be easy to rule them. This thing he did not believe at all, but actions such as those of Mr. Campbell might create that sort of impression. The general public opinion about Mr. Campbell was that he hated Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans all, but he hated the Mahomedans less because he hated the Hindus more, and he hated the Hindus a little more because he hated the Parsees the most. He had done with the minutes, and now wished to call their attention to the fact that there were no new arguments. The only argument was the riot, and it was a serious argument from political and other views. Mr. Mehta concluded his remarks amidst applause, after having addressed the Corporation for nearly two hours. The two galleries were crowded and some of the spectators joined in the cheers which greeted Mr. Mehta as he resumed his seat.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the recommendation mentioned in the 22nd para. was a very desirable one. It was suggested that the Corporation implore both the local and the imperial Governments to relieve the Corporation from the present position on the principles laid down in the local self-government despatch of the Government of India, 1881. It was not desirable that relations of this kind should continue between the Government officials and members of the Corporation or as commonly called the Government and the Corporation.

Mr. Cotton remarked that though he was not present at the meetings of the Committee and though he had not written the minute, after deliberations and discussions in the meeting he had a good deal of experience. He moved among the people; he talked with a great many of them; and he knew all about the police question. He was a member of the Committee of the Corporation when the question was first discussed. He differed from Mr. Mehta in the ideas that he took. It could not be said that the Government did not give them sufficient time to consider the question for the Government allowed them from 22nd February to the 7th May. He entirely approved of what had fallen from Dr. Blaney, but he did not understand how Government could take up the charge of the police in the way it was suggested. Whatever Mr. Mehta might say he was sure that there existed differences between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and there was a faction between them. They differed in many respects from each other, and men of other communities were not concerned. This difference between these Committees existed throughout India, if his information was correct. He had means of getting information like Mr. Mehta, he mixed with people, he went among people constantly. The word used by him in his minute was not "riots" but he had used the word "disturbance." Mr. Mehta misconstrued his meaning altogether. What he (Mr. Cotton) meant was that if there were more men at his disposal at the time when the disturbance took place the riots would not have grown so serious. He never said that more police would have suppressed the riots, but he said that as prevention was better than cure if they kept a sufficiently large number of policemen to quell such disturbanceі as would grow into a riot. He was surprised to find that Mr. Mehta should suggest that the military should be called in to quell the riots and to restore peace and order. In England the people would think the interference of military in civil affairs was an encroachment on their liberty, and they would on no account approve of such a proposal as this. Fortunately the military during the late riots had used good sense, but if they had fired there would have been a very great loss of life and property. He was of opinion that the city must have a sufficient and efficient police force to check the disturbance. He would therefore move as an amendment that "the Corporation approve of the increase in the police force recommended by the Committee appointed under the Government resolution No. 1363 of 1894." He knew that he was in a very small minority, and that naturally a Mr. Mehta had a large number to back him up, the latter could carry what he pleased.

Mr. Rebech, in seconding the amendment, observed that the report was vague, hurriedly written, and suggested no practical way. The Corporation could go to the Government with a stronger case, if they only went to the Government with the suggestion contained in the 22nd paragraph and asking them to appoint a committee of experts.

Mr. Roughton opposed the amendment on the ground that no actual data was shown them on which they demanded an increase. It was said they had good grounds to demand an increase, but they would not give out what those were; then it was better for them not to meet the demand. Without seeing the necessity of a thing the Corporation could not sanction it.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that Mr. Campbell's imputation against educated natives was utterly false. He himself was out in the midst of the riots and he and his other native friends persuaded people to desist from taking part in the fight.

Messrs. Abdulla Kur, and Bomonji Pestonji Master having spoken in favour of the original motion, Mr. Mehta gave a brief reply. He said that there was nothing for the Committee to go upon, and therefore they could make no particular suggestion.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and lost by 4 votes to 34, the original motion being carried by a very large majority, only four voting against it.

The Corporation then adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock, three quarters of an hour later than usual.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 3.

YESTERDAY, the second gymkhana meeting, under the new honorary secretary's management, Captain MacGregor, became an accomplished fact. No postponement was necessary this time, the weather was quite bright and cool, and all Belgaum's rank, fashion, and beauty turned out to enjoy itself. Shall I be voted an inveterate growler and radical if I once more put in a plea for the masses. Now that Belgaum boasts of a monthly magazine "The Thistle," a wonderful two annas' worth of very readable matter, interesting as well to the station in general as to the Regiment, the Royal Scots, under whose management the "Thistle" is edited and published—that a programme of public events for each month be a feature of next month's issue of the magazine. It does seem such a pity that events which might provide general amusement should pass into the ranks of accomplished facts without the general public knowing anything about them till they read of what they might have enjoyed in the Madras and Bombay papers. To return to the gymkhana, the programme contained six events. Three for the Tommies, Native as well as British, and three for gymkhana members. The first was a hundred yards race for Native Infantry. The prizes in which fell to privates Massy and De Monte of the 2nd M. I. No. II. was a Sack Race over obstacles, for British Troops. The efforts to overcome the obstacles and struggles for the win were very amusing. Privates Ward, McMurray, and Conlin won the three prizes offered. No. III. was a Tent Pegging Competition for N.-C. Officers and men, R. A.—Two runs. Bombardier Moren won the first prize. No. IV. was an exciting and intricate event.—The Bending Race. The course was a winding one round posts placed twelve paces apart, twelve competitors entered and the race was won by Mr. Gillman, R. A. Event V. was the most amusing on the card. A side saddle race in costume round two posts. Each competitor was nominated by a lady, and an extra prize was awarded to the best turned out nominee. Seven gloriously apparelled "ladies" entered the lists, conspicuous among whom was a guileless infant in long white robe and blue sash. Two up-to-date ladies in complete and faultless riding costumes attracted attention, and one very large chignon took the eye entirely. The seven competitors and nominators were :—

Mr Jeffcoat	nominated by	Mrs Manera.
Mr Nash	"	" Mrs Davidson.
Mr Gordon	"	" Mrs Minchin.
Captain Butler	"	" Mrs Burton.
Captain Birkbeck	"	" Mrs Munro.
Mr Lock	"	" Miss Johnston.
Mr Harrison	"	" Mrs Harrison.

Captain Birkbeck was the winner and Mr. Nash got the extra prize. Event VI. was ¼ mile Heats, without dismounting, for bona fide polo ponies. This race too fell to Captain Birkbeck.

Does any one enquire after our weather? Here, I think, Belgaum scores. The verdict of our weatherwise is that the neck of the hot weather is broken; and I can ratify and confirm this statement unreservedly. Our maximum is gone down seven degrees or more and so has our minimum. High stormly winds, low growlings of thunder, and occasional small showers, all seem to point to the probability of an early monsoon. Will not the new grand stand be a perfect boon and a blessing to many? This prediction is verified. It is hard to keep up even a semblance of interest in a race run in a blinding shower when one has to stand under no thicker shelter than a bamboo mat roof, which lets in drops everywhere, and moreover when an umbrella has to be held between oneself and the race-course to keep off the side drifts. Then races become a period of downright hardships. I expect trainers and horses will begin to pour into Belgaum presently. The races will begin on the 31st May. The Belgaum Derby Sweep is attracting the superfluous rupees of all our enterprising and sportive residents. Each and all expecting to awake to fortune at no far distant date.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 5th compared with the statement of April 28, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 28. Rs.	May 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,37,498	38,77,357
Do. do. at Branches	67,81,598	74,65,118
Other Deposits	2,67,19,153	2,65,00,679
Post Bills	4,333	3,661
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,17,169	27,53,089
Rs.	5,51,09,749	5,52,50,304
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,01,56,434	74,89,168
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,50,577	74,06,177
Loans do. do. do.	1,22,27,241	1,42,75,859
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,38,82,315	1,24,15,868
Dead Stock Rs. 6,80,351 Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	23,548	23,412
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	4,07,334	6,07,312
Cash and Currency Notes	1,03,66,899	1,03,37,036
Rs.	5,51,09,749	5,52,50,304

IT will be news to many, writes the *Englishman* that the Bengal Government maintain protective embankments nearly twice as long as the railway line between Calcutta and Bombay. The total amounted last year to about 2,500 miles, and about one-third of this was maintained in Orissa alone. The record for 1892-93 shows extensive damage to the Orissa embankment owing to the flooding of the Mahanadi and its branches. The gauge readings were almost identical with those observed in the great flood of 1872, but although the levels of these two floods were the highest on record, it is believed from recent enquiries that they were exceeded by more than six inches in the inundations of 1834 and 1835. The principal breaches occurred in the Puri division, where the numerous branches of the Mahanadi are flanked by marginal embankments that cannot be held intact even in years of ordinary flood. There were also extensive breaches during the year in the Sone circle. The zemindari bunds on the Gogra river were injured, and a considerable area inundated in the Saran district. These bunds, it is stated, have been allowed by the zemindars to fall into disrepair, but even if restored to their former condition they would only partially exclude floods of ordinary height. As regards the general question of embanking the Gogra river in the Saran district, the Government of Bengal has decided that it is inexpedient to attempt anything in the nature of efficient protection, but that the existing zemindari bunds may, at the landowners' desire, be restored to their former condition.

DURING his journey to Darjiling, Sir Charles Elliott stopped at Punkabari and discussed with the planters of the Terai gardens the feasability of making an iron bridge over the Balasun river. The greatest difficulty is felt by the planters during the rains in sending tea to Calcutta, owing to the want of a proper bridge. The Lieutenant-Governor also inspected some jote lands in the Terai, which are to come under settlement during next cold season. A Settlement Officer has not yet been appointed, nor has the survey of the lands been made. Mr. Morehead, Joint-Magistrate of Kurseong, has merely made some preliminary enquiries.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. OSBOR

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ABOUT 21 miles north-east of Trieste lies the grotto of Adelsberg, formed by a subterranean river, the Piuka, through enlargement of natural fissures in the calcareous rock. The galleries, at present dry, and admired by tourists, are the old beds of the stream, which flows to-day in a deep channel to the west, and inaccessible for most of the year. Until the beginning of this century, only a single gallery and the loss of the river were known, but an inscription dating 1213 was found in the gallery. In 1818 the peasants of Adelsberg discovered the true grotto, comprising the galleries of the Emperor Ferdinand, Tartarus, Calvary, &c.; in 1832 the branch called after the Archduke John was explored, and in 1850 Dr. Adolf Schmidl, who has explored so many of the Austrian caverns, first ventured in a boat on the river, and was stopped by a natural culvert with an arch so low that his boat would not pass. In 1856 a tunnel was made to connect the galleries Franz-Joseph and Elizabeth. More recently, in 1889, a new grotto was formed at Ottok, a village north of Adelsberg, and the following year it was traced to its junction with that of Adelsberg. The ramifications of the cave extend to about 6 miles, or rather more than those of the Aggtelek grotto in Hungary, and it is therefore the largest in Europe.

The exploration of the underground river is one of practical importance in the prevention of floods, and the Austrian Government has recently undertaken it. Natural siphons in the rock occur at different places and connect the river with other caves and abysses, so that its total subterranean course is over 11 miles, so far as known. The Piuka finally emerges from the cave of Piuka Jama, near Kleinhausel, by a vault in the rock nearly 100 feet high, and in the form of a low but beautiful cascade. The beauties of the cavern are well shown in photographs taken by Schaber, of Adelsberg; the stalactites of Ottok and the Diamond Saloon of the Ferdinand Gallery are the principal sights.

The "loco-weed" or Texan pan-handle (astragalus legum) is a species of vetch which cattle eat, but which affects horses with a special form of madness, hence the Spanish name "loco." The horse becomes weak and staggering, and a slight blow on the head makes him rear and fall backward. He loses flesh, goes "off colour," and even becomes crazy. Cattle do not seem to be affected in this way, or not to the same extent. The weed grows close to the ground like a green mat about the size of a small plate, and keeps a velvety appearance even in winter. Cattle eat it readily, and it is supposed that horses take a craving for it, as men do for opium. A horse intoxicated with it is dangerous, because unmanageable. In fact the affection resembles the lathyrism of French and Italian writers, which is also due to a species of vetch (lathyrus cicera), and affects the eyes of both men and animals. Lathyrism is cured by large doses of bromide of potassium and "locoism," according to Dr. Parker, of Groveland, Mass., is checked by tincture of the muriate of iron.

The recent exhibition of apparatus and photographs by the Royal Meteorological Society was chiefly remarkable for the fine display of nephoscopes and other instruments for observing clouds, as well as the profusion of photographs of meteorological phenomena. It included the nephoscopes of Fineman, Strachey, Galton, and Abney; a photographic theodolite for measuring the height of clouds, devised by De Bort and Raymond, and the ingenious instruments of Sir G Stokes and Mr. Whipple for determining the height, rate, and direction of motion of clouds from photographs.

A very simple and compact maregraph for measuring the level of the tide by simply plunging it into the water and keeping it there, has been invented by M. Favé, and is made by M. Demichel, 24, Rue Pavée-au-Marais, Paris. It also indicates the pressure by an ingenious application of the Bourdin tupe; but it is only intended for depths up to 30 or 40 feet, so it cannot serve for sounding purposes.

It has often been suspected that silica is capable of evaporating at very high temperatures, and M. Moissan, the well-known French chemist, has recently made it boil in his electric furnace. Its fumes condense to a bluish white soot consisting of amorphous silica mixed with small opalescent spheres, which will scratch glass. The spherules of silica sometimes found inside the globes of electric arc lamps are supposed to be produced in this manner, that is, by the intense heat of the arc.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Dr. J. Alfred Scott read a paper on drawing coloured diagrams on lantern slides for lecture purposes, in which he stated that coloured inks suitable for writing on clean glass with a pen can be made by thickening solutions of aniline with 10 per cent. of dextrine; a good colour for the purpose being eosin and iodine green. A good, nearly black, colour is made from writing ink ("encre noire") made slightly alkaline with ammonia, and thickened with 10 per cent of dextrine. When gelatine plates are used they should be soaked and drained, and while in this damp condition the aniline dyes can be applied in watery solutions with a brush; the depth of colour depending on the strength of the solution and the time it is allowed to act on one spot. Eosin, tartrazine yellow, vesuvin, indigo-carmine are good colours for the purpose; eosin, however, is liable to fade, and should, therefore, be painted strongly.

Prince Maximilian, of Wied, travelled in America in the early days before the Indians were as much sophisticated by contact with the whites as they are now, and made an interesting collection of their weapons and other articles. Some of these came into the hands of Bodmer, a painter, who accompanied the Prince in his travels. Bodmer was badly off in his latter days, and sold some of the relics to his friends, and part of them have been presented to the Ethnological Museum of Amsterdam. One of them is a pipe of the Blackfeet Indians, with a carved bowl of green soapstone, shaped like a tomahawk, and fastened to a reed stem with a tubular bone mouthpiece. Another is a tomakawk with a cylindrical blade of green and white spotted serpentine, fastened in a wooden handle, bent round the stone and bound with reddish buffalo hide. It comes from the famous Mandan Indians, whose complexion led the celebrated Catlin to suppose them descendants of the Welsh under Prince Madoc. The same Indians are also represented by a pair of yellow moccasins, with red and blue quillwork on the instep; and a medicine bag of a dogskin with the hair scraped off. The opening of the bag is at the chest and is drawn together by a leather ring, while the head, legs, and tail hang down; the bag is decorated with red flannel. Another medicine bag of dried skin is ornamented with dyed quills and tufts of hair. A knife sheath of leather is also trimmed with quills and a leather fringe. A jacket of soft yellow leather, with short sleeves and decorated all over with tufts of blue and black hair in tin cones, belonged to a Blackfeet chief, and is embroidered with silk in a black circle, with two red ornaments in it. A buffalo robe still showing the hair outside, is adorned with quills in a square pattern, with bird-like ornaments at the sides.

According to Mr. Kumusagu Minakata, the observations of Darwin and other naturalists that animals are coloured like their habitat was made over a thousand years ago by Twang-Chinar Shih, a Chinese philosopher of the 9th century, who wrote that "in general, birds and animals necessarily conceal forms and shadows by their assimilation to various objects."

Recent experiments show that there is practically no difference in cost between cooking by electricity and by coal, while the advantages of the former method in point of comfort, cleanliness, and safety are considerable. Of every 100 tons of coal burned in an ordinary cooking stove, 96 tons are practically wasted, whereas with electricity the expense is rather on labour and interest on machinery, than on the fuel. The electric oven is, according to "R. A. P.," the author of the experiments, bound to supplant the ordinary cooking stove. There is no dirt with it, the heat is confined to the oven, and can be regulated to a nicety. Moreover, the time of cooking can be automatically determined by setting the "cut out," which cuts off the electric current at the end of a given time.

Dr. Sangree has recently drawn attention to an easy method of warming oneself when cold which is well-known to the profession, but is somehow not much used. It is simply to take deep inspirations. These stimulate the circulation, and also oxygenate the blood, thus producing more heat and carrying it to the extremities. He is of opinion that many chills and diseases due to exposure might be averted by resorting to this simple preventive.

American advertisers, with the daring of Ixion, have at length carried their conquests to the heavens, and, not content with profaning the loveliest scenes on the surface of the earth, are now desecrating the clouds. On the top of the Pulitzer Building of the "New York World," an electric arc lamp, in a Mangin projector, throws a powerful beam through a glass inscribed with the advertisement, and the cloud, acting as a screen, shows the reflection to the world below. Let the public and the County Council be warned in time, and know what to expect, for the new and more literal "sky signs" will probably soon invade our own atmosphere.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy, ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 17.

1st Life Guards—Lieut P B Cookson, from the 3rd Batt the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon G O Cadogan, resigned.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt C Combe retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt E W Dawes, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retried pay, under article 82 Royal Warrant, March 24, 1893.

6th Dragoons—Lieut G K Ansell, from the Dublin City Artillery, Southern Division Royal Artillery to be Sec-Lieut in succession to Lieut E A Herbert seconded.

8th Hussars—Gent Cadet W B C Burdon from R M Academy to be Second-Lieutenant vice C S Clarke deceased.

10th Hussars—Lieut C R Molyneux resigns his commission.

16th Lancers—Lieut H H P Deasy to be Captain vice J D Calley deceased: Sec Lieut R L Macalpine Leny to be Lieutenant vice H H P Deasy.

Royal Engineers—The surname of Sec Lieut G J W Smyth is now and not as previously described.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut H V Warrender to be Lieutenant vice F E G Posonby seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Major T J B Dunne is placed on retried pay; Sec Lieut S B A Patterson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Norfolk Regt—Super Capt W H Besant to be Captain vice F J D Lugard D S O seconded.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut A B Souter is seconded for service with the Indion Staff Corps.

Prince Alberts Somersetshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut R F Worburton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Leicestershire Regt—Serg-Major W Baker to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt A J Garrard retired.

Royal Irish Regt—Sec Lieut J R Mitchell from the Kings Royal Rifles Corps, to be Sec Lieutenant in succession to Lieut F McConaghey seconded.

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut W H Anderson to be Lieutenant vice J Shawe-Taylor seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut T G MacLaren to be Captain, vice G de W Verner, appointed Adjutant. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieusenants:—H J P Browne, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice T G MacLaren; A Skeen, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; G F C B Scott, to complete establishment: Sec Lieutenant J D Stirling from Princes Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) to be Second Lieutenant, vice P H Oakes, deceased.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut R T M Lethbridge to be Captain, vice W H Scott, promoted. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—J C G Longmore, vice R T M Lethbridge; E C Da Costa, vice J C G Longmore, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

East Surrey Regt.—Sec Lieut H D Smalley to be Lieutenant, vice L C G Tufnell, seconded; Lieut A H S Hart to be Adjuetant, vice Lieut J R Longley, who has vacated that appointment.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Major C W Gore to be Lieutenant Col ned, vice E Nesbitt, placed on half pay. Capt J A S Thomson to be Major, vice C W Gore Super Capt H D Thorold to be Captain, vice J A S Thomson.

Hampshire Regt—Gent Cadet J Grattan, from the R M Colleges, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F J Bowker, seconded.

South Staffordshire Regt,—Cap H A Raitt is seconded for service with the Egyptian army. Sec Lieut A H Daukes to be Lieutenant, vice A C Buckle, appointed Adjutant.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt H B Lynch to be Major, vice J W M Macartney, retired. Lieut H S Hammond to be Captain, vice H B Lynch. Sec Lieut R T Roper to be Lieutenant, vice H S Hammond.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt.—Capt D G Prendergast is seconded for service for the Egyptian army; Super Capt F McI Reome to be Captain, vice D G Prendergast; Lieut A de V Willoughby Osborne is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Qmr and Hon Capt J Griffiths retires on retired pay.

Essex Regt—Sec Lieut G P R Beaman to be Lieutenant, vice G A P H Warden, resigned.

Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt.—The restoration to the establishment of Super Capt L A M Stonferd, vice E A W Lendy, D S O, killed in action, dated Dec 24, 1893, is cancelled.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Major T C C Powlett, to be Lieut Colonel, vice W T Ellis, placed on half pay; Capt W F Fawcett to be Major, vice T C O Powlett.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Major J C Cautley to be Lieut Colonel, vice G E Partridge, placed on retired pay; Capt G W Maunsell to be Major vice J C Cantley.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Major G P F Byng to be Lieut-Colonel, vice G F White, placed on retired pay; Capt and Brevet-Major P W A A Milton to be Major, vice G P F Byng.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Capt E W K Money is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut Col H D Browne, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—F Douglas Pennant, in succession to Major H C Legh, Adjutant of Volunteers; C Ashburnham, vice E W Thistlethwayte, seconded. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R H Beaumont vice F Douglas-Pennant; Lord R W O Manners, vice C Ashburnham Gent Cadet D H Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice J R Mitchell, transferred to the Royal Irish Regt; Lieut C B Petre, from 3rd Bn the Essex Regt, to be Sec Lieutenent, vice R H Beaumont.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Major W B Williams to be Lieut Colonel, vice R B Cotton, placed on half pay; Capt E Cleary Hill to be Major, vice W B Williams; Super Capt L H Warden to be Captain, vice E C Hill.

Durham Light Infantry—Super Capt C V Gunning to be Captain, vice L Parke, seconded; Capt C E Wilson is seconded for service as Adj of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Rifle Corps.

Prince of Wales Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Lieut C K Anderson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consorts Own—Sec Lieut G B Gosling to be Lieutenant, vice Lord E W J Manners, promoted.

Army Service Corps—Major R H Stokes retires on retired pay.

Staff—Col A E Turner, C B, from Lieut Colonel Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Adj General for Royal Artillery at Headquarters, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col G J Burgmann appointed a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery; Col with rank of Brigadier General H P Pearsons, C B from Adj General, Madras, to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed vice Major Gen Sir G B Wolseley K C B whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Col T A Cooke, from Assistant Adj General, Headquarters, India, to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Col B A Combe, C B, who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment; Brevet Col P D Jeffreys, from Assistant Adj General, Bengal, to be First Assistant Adj General, Headquarters, India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel, in the Army, vice Col K D Murray, D S O, who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment; Col A G Yeatman-Biggs C B from Lieut Colonel half pay Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Adj General, Headquarters, India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col T A Cook; Lieut Col G Henry K E to be an Assistant Adj General, Bengal, vice Col P D Jeffreys; Lieut Col T P Shannon, A S C to be a Deputy Assistant Adj General, vice Lieut Col S J Lea, A S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt G O Welch, A S C to be a Staff Captain

Army Pay Dep—The promotion to the rank of staff pay master of Paym. and Hon Major F F Parkinson bears date Nov. 14, 1891, and not as stated in the Gazette of Dec 12 1893.

Half pay—Major C F Hutton Riddell from the Suffolk Regt to be Lieut Colonel.

Memoranda—Col H Locock is retained on the Active List of the Army from March 28 1894 under article 105 Royal Warrant, March 28, 1893, whilst performing the duties of Deputy Insp General of Fortifications at Headquarters; Maj and Hon Col E Gardner retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Lieut Col C F Hutton Riddell, half pay retires on retired pay. The appointment of Capt J S Ewart the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders as Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut Gen (local General) A J Lyon Fremantle C B Governor and Commander in Chief Malta, bears date Jan 5 1894, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan. 23 1894 The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Sec Lieutenants are cancelled those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—O M J da Costa 21st Hussars H C Scott, the Norfolk Regt H G P Bevillist the Suffolk Reg; EKirkpatrick the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry; R J C Eastwood, the Gloucestershire Regt; G L S Ward, Princes Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt; J W H Lyon, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians; H K Harley the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Qmr and Hon Lieut J Griffiths the Oxfordshire Light Infantry is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Qmr and Hon Lieut H Honner the Devonshire Regt is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Insp of Army Schools with the honorary rank of Lieutenant E Bacon is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—Col A Bloomfield is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear Admiral—E H Seymour, C B, to be Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves (April 25).

Captain—B Watson, to Repulse (April 25).

Commanders W G Stopford, to Temeuse (April 25; H P Reath, to Cruiser, in command (May 29); S T Dean-Pitt, to Rupert (May 30); F S Inglefield, to Acorn (May 10).

Lieutenants—F A Hodge, to Fearless (April 20); W V Anson, A T Stuart, H L Bethune, E C Carr, P S St. John, F C Montressor, C J T W Fiennes, and J Steel (a R N R), to Repulse April 25; A E Tizard to Fealark, in command May 17; R H Anstruther, to Ruby, as First Lieutenant; H W Richmond, to Active April 17; W J W Steward, to Amphion N, April 18; C C Horne, to Active May 14; L J MacHutchings, to Volage May 5; R F Parker, to Volage May 13; L A Errington, R N R, to Arethusa May 16.

Sub-Lieutenants—C Mackenzie, to Hawk April 16; P C Pearson, to Repulse April 25; J S Dumaresque, to Active May 14; P H Warisigh to Martin, N, April 18.

Midshipmen—D M Hamilton to Wanderer April 16; L J G Anderson L G Preston and H G Sherbrooke to Repulse April 25.

Staff-Commander—W Stainer to Rodney April 25.

Fleet-Engineer—P Colquhoun to Achilles April 18.

Staff-Engineers—C H Pellow to Repulse April 25; C Lane to Rodney April 25.

Engineers—G T J Ludlow to Victory April 13; P T Crichton to Elphin April 10; A F Kingsnorth and Herbert W Harris to Repulse April 25.

Assistant Engineers—A R Grant and A F White to Repulse April 25; A W Littlewood to Niger April 18; A M Underhill to Royal Sovereign April 13; C S Russell to Cossack April 13; G T Paterson to Ruby April 13; E V Waud probationary to Repulse April 25; T Shattock and C Dewhurst to Rodney April 25.

Fleet Surgeons—W B Drew to Mersey temporarily April 14; J L Sweetman to Repulse April 25.

Surgeons—M J O'Regan to Hong Kong Hospital April 13; R L Price to Repulse April 25.

Fleet Paymaster—E Hickson to Repulse April 25.

Paymasters—F W T Airey to Cossack April 16; W Le G Pullen to be secretary to Rear-Admiral A T Dale second in command of Channel Squadron April 25.

Assistant Paymasters—C H Rowe to Hibernia April 24; A M Cleveland to Repulse April 25; F W H Migeod to Empress of India April 25.

Clerks—T Haves and W H Hall to Repulse April 25.

Assistant Clerk—W K H Jackman to Repulse April 25.

Boatswains—F J Beer to Undaunted April 16; J K Rapson to Empress of India May 1; G Guest to Vivid May 1; F Wheeler to Urgent.

Gunners—W A Covington to Repulse April 12; S Tithdige to Revenge April 12; T H Fitzmaurice to Undaunted April 17.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—H Allen at beer; A Jeffers at Coverack.

Admiralty April 11 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander F Papillon has been placed on the retired list April 4.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 and Dec 30 1884 Lieut P D M Henderson has been placed on the Retired List Mar 14.

NOTICES.

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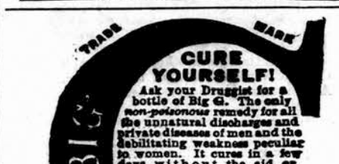
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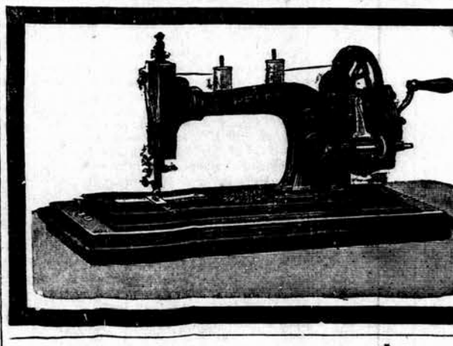

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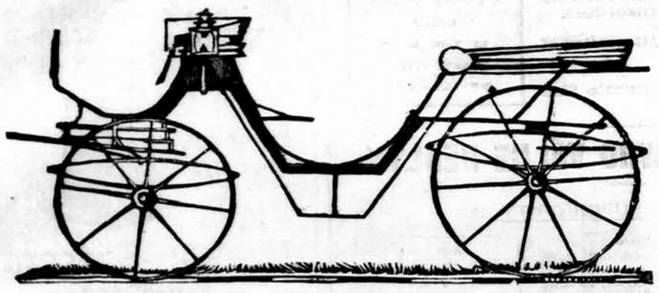

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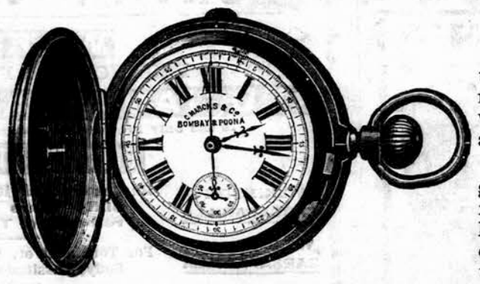

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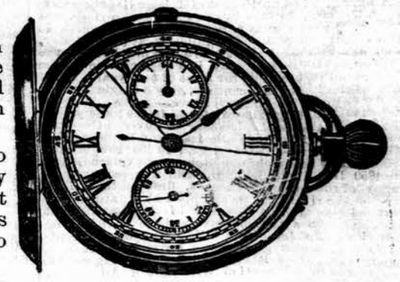

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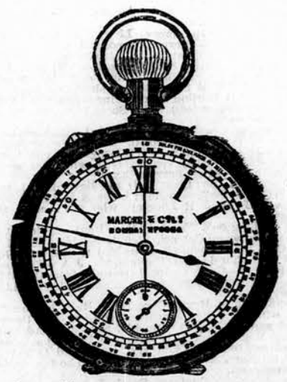

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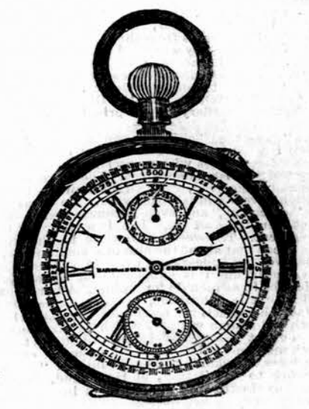

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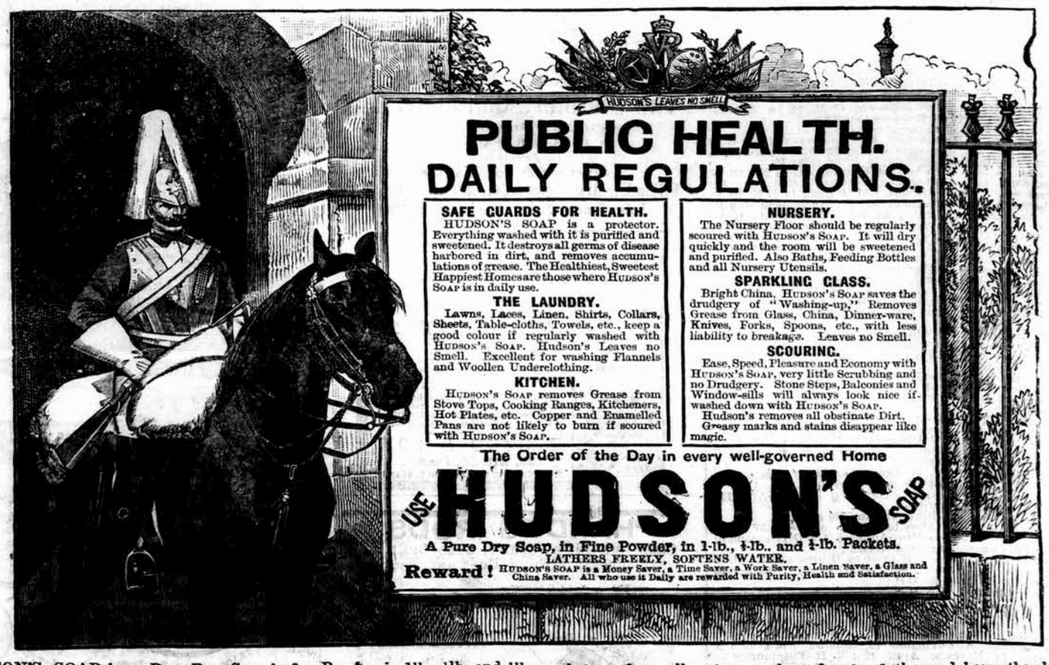

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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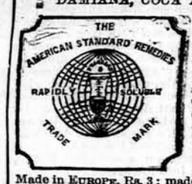

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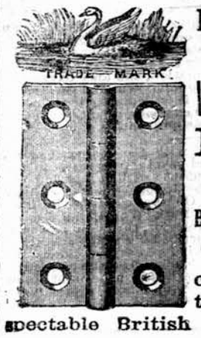

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